DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS!

Last night the city was alive with volunteer meetings. The coolest resolution, coupled with the most stirring enthusiasm, marked all the gatherings. Between fifteen and sixteen hundred men are already on the muster rolls.

To-night there will be a general rendezvous at Bryan Hall for further enlistment, and to provide a fund for meeting the contingent expenses of the companies until the State shall make provision for the same. The meeting will probably have to adjourn to the street for room very early in the evening. The work must go on. Though Illinois has been drawn on for only six regiments, it is inevitable that the call will soon be doubled or trebled. There is no time for delay.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President's Proclamation was so mangled by telegraph that we print it as we find it in the New York papers, to which it was correctly transmitted. It will be found on the second page, and the President's reply to the Virginia Commissioners, also. Read both.

VOTE OF THE CITY.

A correct table of the returns of Tuesday's election will be found in another column. Mr. Rumsey's majority is 1,673, and the total vote cast is 14,875. An error was made in our footings yesterday by the substitution of Mr. Rumsey's figure in the Seventh Ward to the Bryan column, and *vice versa*—making a difference of over 400 votes.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE LATE CITY ELECTION.

In vindicating our own course and that of the supporters of Mr. Rumsey in the late city election, we have no aspersions to cast upon anybody. Let us remind the public, and particularly those who say that there should have been no division—that Chicago should have sent up a united voice, etc.—of one fact, two wit: that the Bryan ticket was nominated on *Tuesday*, April 9th, and that the war news was not published here until *Saturday*, April 13th. At the time the Bryan ticket was nominated, the Government was making military preparations which, it was understood, a majority of the gentlemen making those nominations were opposed to. It was known that the Chicago *Times* was influential in bringing out the ticket, and this circumstance went a great way in prejudicing the people against the worthy and patriotic citizen who was named for Mayor. To sustain the Government in its supposed efforts to reinforce Fort Sumter, (and several days before a gun had been fired,) the Republicans of the city commenced a vigorous movement, and on Friday elected their Convention delegates. Several attempts were made by Mr. Rumsey's friends during the week to concentrate the whole vote of the city on Mr. Bryan—it being known that he was true to his country's flag in all emergencies, and Mr. Rumsey himself being exceedingly averse to a nomination. But when the news came on Saturday morning of the bombardment of Sumter, and when the Chicago *Times* of that morning charged the issue of civil war all upon the "Abolitionists," with not a word of rebuke for the Charleston parricides, who had initiated the strife, the Republican delegates determined to have a ticket of their own from top to bottom. Under the circumstances existing, how could it have been otherwise?

The result shows that the city divided nearly on the old party lines. After the nominations were made, both sides adopted platforms pledging their firm and unceasing support to the Government in its war with the rebels. Was it the duty of either party to withdraw its candidates? If so, *which party?* Perhaps, if more time had been allowed for interchange of views, such an arrangement could have been made. Mr. Rumsey had no desire to be Mayor; on the contrary he was averse to the office up to the very closing of the polls. But he was not authorized to withdraw without consulting his friends. No consultation could be had in the brief time intervening. The other candidates on the Republican ticket could not afford to lose his strength, while leaving to their opponents the strength of Mr. Bryan's name. Events pushed themselves forward without regard to the desirability of a unanimous vote in Chicago, and there was no way but to carry the ticket through. This is the philosophy of the whole matter.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia has not yet seceded, though in anticipation of such action, her State bonds yesterday tumbled down a whole flight of stairs. Our special Washington dispatch mentions a rumor that the traitors have been beaten in the Convention *by seven majority*. Jeff. Davis's promise to bring the seat of war to Richmond, has not had precisely the effect he intended.

Too Complimentary.

The *Times* speaks of the traitor Davis as "His Excellency President Davis." This is rather too sweet to be wholesome. The editor's fondness for titles may be plead in mitigation, but we submit that the leader of the insurgents is hardly entitled to such "distinguished consideration" at the hands of those professing loyalty to the United States and the Constitution.

Dry Goods Has Riz.

A dispatch from New York says that A. G. Stewart, the owner of the marble palace and great dry goods store on Broadway, has offered the Governor of New York *one million* of dollars to sustain the Government, enforce the laws and squelch this wicked rebellion.

Col. Graham—Fort Sumter.

The report has been current about the city for the past few days that Col. Graham of our city superintended the building of Fort Sumter. The mistake probably arose from the fact that Col. Graham surveyed Charleston harbor before the fort was built. The Colonel has never been in the fort nor on the ground since its foundations were laid.

☞ A. H. Stephens, the "Vice-President" of New Dahomey, said last night that "it would take 75 times 75,000 soldiers to intimidate the Confederates, and then it would not be done."

This is what may be called cotton ebloviation. Seventy-five times seventy-five thousand is nearly six millions of men—a number large enough to "intimidate" Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica. It remains to be seen whether the 75,000 already called out does not give Stephens and his confederates some distress of mind, at least active exercise of thought.

☞ John Covode, M. C., of Pennsylvania has offered Gov. Curtin $50,000 of the loan authorized by the State to equip troops, and some merchants of Pittsburgh have offered a similar sum.

☞ James A. McDougal is at length chosen Senator from California beyond dispute. He was originally of the Ohio school of Democracy, but was a zealous Broderick or anti-Lecompton man in 1858. He received the entire Republican and nearly all the Douglas Democratic vote. He succeeds Dr. Gwin, and is chosen for a full term.

Board of Public Works—Mr. Letz.

The new Board of Public Works consists of Messrs. Benjamin Carpenter, John G. Gindele and Frederick Letz—the last named gentleman having a majority of 81 votes over Mr. E. S. Warner.

We regret the election of Mr. Letz, under the existing circumstances. We regret it, not that he is not qualified to discharge the duties of the office—not that he is not a man of integrity and established character—not that he is a gentleman of German birth. We take pleasure in saying that he is abundantly qualified for his new position, that he is a man of unblemished reputation and undoubted probity, that he is as good an American as anybody in Chicago. We regret it simply because it was an act of bad faith on the part of Mr. Letz's countrymen to withhold their votes from Mr. Warner, after they had agreed on a different policy, in a Convention where they were fully represented. The more of our Germans condemn it, the more intelligent earnestly than any native. It even more argue that the American born citizens. They Gindele instead of [illegible] voted straight for easily have elected [illegible] Gray, whom they might exceedingly un[illegible], and that the contrast is ex-

At the [illegible] unfavorable to the Germans, fully [illegible] same time there are circumstances [illegible] explaining the result. It was zealously urged by Mr. Letz's friends, (though not by Mr. Letz himself), that if he were elected, the labor on the streets and sewers would be controlled by a German majority in the Board and would therefore be given principally to Germans. This argument had great weight with the laboring class, and some hundreds were thus deluded from the support of Mr. Warner. It was urged by the same parties that an injustice had been done to the German element in not giving them one member of the Police Board, which they ought now to retaliate. Then Mr. Lind ran as an independent candidate for the West Side member and got some 400 votes—every one of them taken from Mr. Warner. Again, Mr. Letz's connection with the Lutheran Church, of which he has ever been a zealous, consistent and very liberal member, gave him a large lift in that quarter. Furthermore, a needless and unprincipled trade was made in some of the wards by which votes for Letz were swapped for votes for Rumsey—a trade certainly not sanctioned by Mr. Rumsey or any member of the Republican Committee. Taken together, these certainly make a combination sufficient to account for the result. The only wonder is that Mr. Letz should have succeeded by so meagre a majority.

Regretting, for the reasons alleged, that Mr. Letz is elected, we nevertheless repeat that he will make a good officer, and that the Board will be administered on the right principles, without favoritism in nativity or politics. There will be no more and no less contracts and labor assigned to Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, or Irishmen than there would have been if Mr. Letz had been defeated. In matters of this kind it will be the aim of the Board, as it has been of the Sewerage and Water Commissioners, to treat all classes of citizens alike, without distinction of birthplace or creed. Any different course will meet the prompt condemnation of the community and of the Tribune.

A Humane Suggestion.

Editors of Tribune:

Noticing a paragraph in your issue of the 17th, that certain Bank Directors in New Hampshire had agreed to contribute one hundred dollars each towards a fund to be raised for the families of those soldiers who may fall in defence of their country, I thought the example well worthy of imitation by the citizens of Chicago. Shall we not *at once* commence such a contribution for the families of those of our own city who may fall in the effort to maintain the honor of the flag, and the perpetuity of the Union?

I can contribute only a mite, but will do that cheerfully. Put me down for fifty dollars. H. Cox.

Chicago, April 16, 1861.

A Card from Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17, 1861.

To the Gentlemen of the Chicago Daily Press:

The Union Ticket, (as was anticipated), yielded as readily to the excitement incident to the war news, as did Fort Sumter to the bombardment.

However, among the consolations of defeat, the most prominent, next to a happy exemption from official care, will be the cherished remembrance of general personal kindness, and of the marked, yet delicate courtesy, extended to me by *every* member of the Chicago Daily Press, English and German, for which, Gentlemen, be pleased to accept the grateful acknowledgments of,

Yours, very truly,
THOS. B. BRYAN.

A Voice from Dry-Goods

CHICAGO, April 16 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We had intended to hoist the Stars and Stripes over our store, but finding so little room in the breeze, for one more in Chicago, we propose to present such a flag as you may select to the first company of volunteers which shall be enrolled under the Government call, *outside of Chicago*, for the United States service. Companies competing for the flag will communicate to you the date of their readiness; and if they will plant it on the walls of Sumter you can draw on us for any reward, next to the one that should be offered for the head of Jefferson Davis.

Yours, for the war,
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

[We accept the duty assigned to us.—TRIB.]

☞ A dispatch from Montgomery states that "Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, and ordering the rebels to disperse, was read amidst bursts of laughter."

They will, ere long, be laughing out of the wrong side of their mouths. Then others will "laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh."

The Union in Jersey.

[Special Despatch to N. Y. Tribune.]
TRENTON, Monday April 15, 1861.

The dinner tendered to Judge Dayton, by the Bar, was largely attended. The toasts were all for the Union, and were cordially indorsed by every member of the Bar of the State. The streets are lighted with bonfires, and the crowd collected at the *True American* office (Breckinridge organ,) and demanded the display of an American flag. The editor responded in a strong Union speech. Great indignation is felt against Capt. E. Yard, U. S. N., whose resignation was announced to-day. He has been in this city for the past year, and in sympathy with the traitors. He is now in Pittsburgh, and has been warned not to come back here. Gov. Olden issues his proclamation to-morrow for four regiments, in accordance with Mr. Cameron's requisition to-night.

The State Register on the War.

The Illinois *State Register* comes out in the following hearty and patriotic style on the national crisis:

"We are proud to record that Douglas and his counsels, now that blows have ensued, are with the Government. Ever faithful, ever true, the champion of popular rights is for the cause of his country—of the Constitution and law. Whatever may be our party leanings, our party principles, our likes or dislikes, when the contest opens between the country, between the Union, and its foes, and blows are struck, the patriot's duty is plain—take sides with the 'stars and stripes.'

"As Illinoisians, let us rally to our standard. There is but one standard for good men and true. Let us be there. Through good and through evil report, let us be there. Through good and through evil report, let us be there—first, last and all the time!"

What New York is Doing.

The war feeling among our young men is rapidly increasing. A battalion of infantry, numbering between seven and eight hundred, has already been organized and tendered to the Governor, who has, it is said, accepted their services. The Scott Life Guard, those heroes of the war with Mexico, are reorganizing, and the military feeling in all directions indicates a commendable spirit.

The proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday were highly important. A bill was introduced in the Assembly authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of the State to the number of thirty thousand, to be placed at the disposal of the President to assist him in maintaining the Union and the Constitution. The bill appropriates *three million dollars* out of the State treasury to defray the expenses incident to carrying out its designs. The bill, after being discussed and slightly amended, passed the Assembly by the decisive vote of 100 yeas to 9 nays—the six negative votes being all from this city. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, not only in the Legislature, but throughout the city of Albany. The Union feeling carried everything before it, and the firmest determination was manifested to uphold the administration in its vigorous measures for maintaining the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Governor Morgan transmitted to the Legislature a message urging prompt action.—*N. Y. Herald, April 16.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors About Secession of Virginia.

ACTIVITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE WAR SPIRIT INCREASES.

IS IT A FIGHT?

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 17.

The rumor here that the secession of Virginia is to be followed by immediate attack on the Capital and the seizure of Forts Monroe, Washington, McHenry and the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, have kept the city in a ferment all day.

The defences of these points are being rapidly strengthened by regular and reliable forces. The utmost vigilance is observed to guard against surprise.

The immense number of troops promptly offered to the President excites the greatest enthusiasm among the Union men.

The Government will relax none of its vigor, but press by blockade and land forces for an early settlement. The recent call for militia may soon be duplicated. Ohio offers one hundred thousand men—thirty thousand immediately.

The reported intention to enforce martial law in the District of Columbia, scatters the secessionists in hot haste. Their destination is mainly Richmond and Montgomery.

Secretary Cameron, Gen. Scott and Adjutant General Thomas have been in consultation all day, arranging the details of the forces to be called into the field.

The city enlistments are increasing rapidly. Several new companies took the oath to-day. The whole militia force now mustered is three thousand.

The last report from Virginia is that the Convention has refused to secede by a majority of seven. It is said that she will preserve an armed neutrality.

There are reports of obstructions to the passage of Northern troops for the defence of the Capital, through Maryland. If these are true, the fight will commence at Baltimore, and at once.

THE SUMTER SURRENDER.

Additional Particulars of the Fight and Fiddle-faddle.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
CHARLESTON, Sunday night, April 14, '61.

The last act in the drama of Fort Sumter has been concluded. Major Anderson has evacuated, and, with his command, departed by the steamer Isabel from the harbor.

When Col. Chesnut, Aid of Gen. Beauregard, went to offer assistance, after the fire, he says the fort was like an oven, and he could hardly breathe. It was so hot that Major Anderson received him in one of the casemates. Inquiry being made how many were killed, he said "None." "How many on your side?" "None" was the response. "Thank God," replied Major Anderson, "there has been a higher Power over us."

Major Anderson says it is preposterous to fight such a people. One of the officers in the fort remarked that they had endeavored not to fire on exposed individuals. "Yes," said Major Anderson, "I gave orders not to sight men, but to silence batteries."

The fort was set on fire three times with hot shot on Friday, but was extinguished. On Saturday it was again in flames, and then beyond control. After the fire ceased the Surgeon-General of the State troops went down and offered his personal services to aid the wounded.

As regards harbor defence, the *fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and tear on both sides.*

Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard a large quantity of powder to prevent explosion, and it was floating around the fort to-day.

One of the Aids carried brandy to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers.

Before going into action Major Anderson sent word by an aid of General Beauregard to the Governor, thanking him for kind attentions during the past two months, and very solemnly said, "Farewell, gentlemen, if we do not meet again here, I hope we shall meet in a better world."

Major Anderson expresses himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large number of exploded shells lying around attests their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in *two more days*.

The entrance to the fort is mined, and the officers were told to be careful, even after the surrender, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

Had the surrender not taken place, Fort Sumter would have been stormed to-night. The men are crazy for a fight.

The bells have been chiming all day, guns firing, ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina. An old slave passed through the hottest fire, with a sloop load of wool, on Friday evening, and came safely to the city. Somebody told him he would be killed in the attempt. "Can't help dat," said he, "must go to de town tonight. If anybody hurt dis chile or dis boat, massa see him about it shuch. His sloop received four shots."

It is reported here that Major Anderson sent in his resignation, to take effect on the inauguration of the Lincoln Government, but no notice was taken of it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sound Views of the Crisis.

[From the N. Y. Herald April 16.]

The war feeling was even more apparent to-day in financial and commercial circles than on Saturday. A hearty unanimity pervades the public mind, which has been so slow to kindle to the fighting point. Every one—Democrat and Republican, conservative and radical—agrees that the government must be supported with money and men, and the old Union of thirty four States must be preserved at all hazards, and at any expense of life or means. And, the closer the subject is examined, the clearer people see that the evils of the war which is now forced upon the North will fall, not upon this section, but upon the rebel States. It is not New York and Boston—but Charleston, Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston—which will lose their trade in consequence of the war. It is not in our streets, but in theirs, that grass will grow this summer. It is not here, but there, that crowds of idle, hungry men are likely to besiege the Government with menaces and riots. For while here at the North abundant supplies of food will pour in regularly every day from the great productive region of the Northwest, and the military and naval preparations of the Government will afford employment to all the idle mechanics and laborers of this section of the country, in the South the closing of the ports will necessarily throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of men, and the interruption of commercial intercourse with the West will deprive the Gulf States of the supplies of food which are necessary for their subsistence. It is fast becoming apparent to the more foresighted among our financiers that, so far as New York city is concerned, the business produced by the war will be greater in amount than the business destroyed by it; that the progress of hostilities must drive capital to this city in search of safe employment; and that, notwithstanding the loss of the Southern market, New York will do a better business this summer and next fall than any one has anticipated. It is hoped that the President will lose no time in closing the Southern ports. If we must have war, let it be vigorously prosecuted, and let its evils be made so palpably felt that the value of loyalty and peace shall hereafter be appreciated.

We understand that the Galway Steamship Company are considering the propriety of purchasing the steamship Vanderbilt. On behalf of the maritime interests of the nation, we protest against the transfer of this fine ship to foreigners. It is enough that the Adriatic now carries the British flag. Surely, when the government needs a navy so badly, it would not be a bad operation for Mr. Welles to secure the fastest steamer in the world as a transport vessel.

A decrease in the specie average was confidently expected, as the government has received something like $6,000,000 in gold from the banks within the past fortnight; but it seems that the receipts from Europe, California and the Mint keep the reserve full, notwithstanding the depletion. The deposits increase rapidly, owing to the general stagnation in business, and the difficulty which is found in using money safely and profitably. We may now expect a further moderate increase in the specie reserve for some weeks to come.

The Treason at the North.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
HARTFORD, April 15, 1861.

The war news creates intense excitement here. Men of all parties are withdrawing their advertisements and patronage from the daily *Times* (Democratic), in consequence of its supporting the Southern movement. Colt's works are running night and day, turning out large quantities of pistols for the Southern rebels. A large number of cases were forwarded this noon by Adams' Express Company, to Peter Williams & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Whole North in Motion.

A NIAGARA OF MONEY AND MEN.

Bad Look for Home Traitors.

A STARTLING REPORT FROM FORT MOULTRIE.

Marshal Rynders With a Dusty Coat.

VIRGINIA NOT OUT YET.

Jeff. Davis Issues Letters Marque and Reprisals.

THE PRICE OF HEMP WILL GO UP.

Rumored Seizure of the North Carolina Forts by Gov. Ellis.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18.—The Governor has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on Monday next, to determine measures in response to the President's call for troops. He has received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that Maine's quota of troops will be required at the rendezvous by the 20th May.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17.—The State Capitol Bank has tendered a loan of $30,000 to the State in aid of putting down rebellion.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the raising of a regiment. It is understood that $500,000 will be appropriated.

The Pocasset Bank has tendered $25,000 to the Governor of Rhode Island for military purposes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 17.—The Legislature appropriated $500,000 for military purposes. The banks offered $250,000 to the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 17.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which leaves this evening for Norfolk, will take 640 troops. Their destination is said to be fortress Monroe. The remainder will start overland to-night by special train.

The Webster Bank has tendered a loan of $50,000 to the State, and the other Boston banks agree to increase the amount to one million, for the defence of the Government.

The steamer America sailed for Europe this morning. She takes out $14,000 in specie.

BOSTON, April 17.—A large meeting of Irish citizens was held last night. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government.

A proposition was made to raise an Irish regiment and tender it to the President.

BOSTON, April 17.—Field companies are still arriving, understood to go to Washington, to be commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler. The Governor made them a speech from the State House. Four regiments leave this week, one for Fort Monroe. The Suffolk Bank tenders one hundred thousand dollars to the State and the same amount to the United States.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 17.—The Elm City Bank has just tendered to the Governor of the State $50,000 towards meeting the National emergency, with liberty to draw at sight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The meeting of merchants to-day was most imposing and enthusiastic, representing the most wealthy portion of the community. $1,200 headed the subscription list for the 7th Regiment on the spot. Only twelve subscribers. Probably $50,000 will be raised to-morrow.

3:15 P. M.—A body of men has just gone down Wall street to the *Journal of Commerce* office to enforce the mob law or have the American flag hung out. The *Express* and *Day Book* complied under the same terms.

3:30 P. M.—The *Journal of Commerce* saved their building by displaying the American flag.

It is reported that A. T. Stewart has offered a million of dollars to the Government.

Marshal Rynders was knocked down on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Riell.

The *Express* says it has reliable information that FORTY-NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED, and ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY WOUNDED, in Fort Moultrie.

The following are the New York appointments, made by the President to-day: United States Marshal, Robert S. Murray; Surveyor, Abraham Wakeman; Naval Officer, Geo. Denison; Naval Officer, Silas B. Dutcher; Assistant Treasurer, Richard M. Blatchford.

The steamer R. R. Tyler, from Savannah, reports that the Harriet Lane was inside the Charleston bar. She had steam up. Also, a bark rigged steamer inside, probably the Isabel. Capt. Crocker reports that he saw that Fort Sumter had no breach in the wall outside, but looked somewhat battered.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Recruiting is going on briskly in this city, and Government regiments are rapidly filling up, and sailors in great numbers are applying for the naval service. Work at the Navy Yard is progressing rapidly, and the Wabash, North Carolina, Savannah and Perry are fast being put in readiness. All the city regiments announce their determination to respond when needed, but there are individual cases in most of them, unwilling to serve against the South.

The 69th Regiment unanimously voted last night to tender their services to the Government. Drills are daily and nightly held by the various regiments, which are fast filling up, as well as the volunteer companies.

Resolutions were adopted at a large meeting of the Central Republican Club last night not very complimentary to Mayor Wood, commending the course of the *Herald*, and expressing disapprobation of those engaged at Hartford and other places in manufacturing arms for the South.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Daily News* put out the American flag, and most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors. The *Day Book* has drawn in the flag. There is a small crowd about the office, which is guarded by police.

NEW YORK, April 17, 11 P. M.—The American flag is not yet hoisted at the New York Hotel. Disturbance feared to-night.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—Gov. Olden, Gen. Stockton, and others, were in council to-day relative to carrying out the requisition of the General Government. Orders will be issued to the Major General, at the head of the four military divisions of the State, to raise in each division one regiment. The uniformed companies, called by law the "Active Militia," in the several divisions, will be first enrolled.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Senator Thomson was here to-day to purchase a flag to display from his residence. He expressed himself strongly in favor of sustaining the government and enforcing the laws. Our military board has been in session all the morning, and orders have been issued for four regiments.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 17th.—Brigadier General Meyert's requisition for 1,000 men from Luzerne county is completed and will start for Harrisburg to-morrow. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. A crowd of citizens assembled at Wilkesbarre to-day, intent on clearing out the office of the Luzerne *Union*, but the excitement subsided when the Stars and Stripes were displayed on the building.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Salutes are to be fired here in honor of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland. The excitement here is increasing every hour, and recruiting parties are parading all sections of the city. The ladies of the city have resolved to wear a rosette of red, white and blue.

ERIE, Pa., April 17.—Recruiting companies have been parading the streets to-day. Enlistment of volunteers progresses enthusiastically. A prominent citizen contributed $2,000 this afternoon for the equipment of such as shall fight for their country's flag.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—The Governor convenes the Legislature of Pennsylvania to-morrow. It is rumored that the President will order a fresh company of troops from this State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—B. G. Walworth and L. P. Ashmead, formerly lieutenants in the United States Navy, who resigned years ago on account of entering into other avocations, though now wealthy, have tendered their services to the Secretary of the Navy, prompted by love to the Union.

READING, Pa., April 16.—The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading, Capt. Jas. M. Knight, 180 men, with four field pieces, received a requisition from the Governor this morning, to set out this evening at six o'clock for Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The patriotic declaration of Gov. Hicks, for the Union, has kindled great enthusiasm. The enlistment for volunteers is proceeding speedily. Five thousand have already been enrolled, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia, while the exempt volunteers, by age, are forming reserve guards for the protection of the city.

Intelligence from Harrisburg states that more than 10,000 have already been accepted.

Senator Bigler has pronounced in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 17.—The secessionists are overawed by the prevalent Union sentiment. They had planned the seizure of Fort Delaware, which was taken possession of by the Government, thereby defeating the project.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Gov. Hicks was waited upon last night at his hotel by a company of the Governor's Guard, who informed him that they had come to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" with him. The Governor expressed pleasure at the visit, and said he was too hoarse to join with them, but he would tell them that he was still under the Stars and Stripes. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung.

The Governor thanked the visitors for the courtesy, and said he hoped the song would be sung on all fitting occasions forever. The Union must be preserved.

A Voice—"Governor, you have done your duty so far."

Governor—"Yes, and intend to keep doing so."

Voices—"We'll stand by you."

Much enthusiasm was manifested.

ILLINOIS.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17th.

The Secretary of War, under and by direction of the President of the United States, having called upon the Executive of this State for the immediate organization of six regiments of volunteer militia to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and to protect the property, therefore, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, do call upon the Commandants of Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Independent Companies to aid in raising and organizing the same immediately; and if there be no such forces, then the sheriff of the county.

By the instructions of the War Department, each Company will consist of Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and eighty men. Each regiment will be composed of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, (a Lieutenant of one of the Companies, but not in addition,) one Sergeant-Major, one Quarter-Master-Sergeant, two principal Musicians, and ten Companies. Each Company will elect its own officers, and when the several Companies shall meet at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments, and will elect their own regimental officers. As fast as the Companies are formed, the commanding officer will make a return to the office of the Adjutant General, stating the names of the officers and number of men in each Company. No person under the rank of a commissioned officer will be received who is apparently over the age of forty-five, or under the age of eighteen years.

Springfield is appointed the place of rendezvous, to which place each company or regiment will repair at the earliest practicable period, where tents and such other conveniences as can be procured, will be furnished. Companies will be received in the order in which their services are offered.

Signed, RICHARD YATES, Commander in Chief.
THOS. S. MATHER, Adjutant General Illinois Militia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDWICH, April 18.—Great enthusiasm is felt here for the Government. Just had a *tremendous* meeting. Spirited resolutions were passed. Agreed to raise a company to help meet the President's requisition. The company fills up rapidly. We say, with Jackson, the "Union must and shall be preserved!" F. W. P.

ALTON, Ill., April 17.—The Alton Yagers, Capt. Kuhn, a first class company, have this morning tendered their services to Governor Yates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Capt. Charles Barker, of the Chicago Dragoons, now in this city, has tendered to Gov. Yates a full company of Dragoons for the support of the Federal Government.

Frederick Hardin, Captain of a newly formed company in Chicago, has also tendered to the Governor a full infantry company.

Both these gentlemen will return to Chicago to-morrow morning, and be ready to receive recruits.

MORRIS, Ill., April 17.—A very large meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House last evening, to give an expression in relation to the affairs which are transpiring in the South. All party differences were thrown aside. The enthusiasm and unanimity in favor of sustaining the Government, were never equalled. Every patriotic Union sentiment called out thundering bursts of applause.

A military company is being formed here, to be placed at the disposal of the Government.

GALENA, April 17.—A large number of citizens met in the streets last evening, and marched in a body, with martial music, to the Court House, where an enthusiastic meeting was held, all parties participating. Speeches were made by Republicans and Democrats, and resolutions were passed sustaining the government; to furnish military, and calling on the Legislature to vote all necessary men and money.

MORRISON, Ill., April 17.—The war feeling is intense here, and all are determined to sustain the Administration. Capt. Geo. M. Cole has offered a volunteer company to the Governor.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 17.—The war news creates great excitement. The arms belonging to the Artillery Company of this place were shipped to Springfield to-day by order of the Governor.

QUINCY, April 17.—There is great excitement in Hannibal, Missouri. Three Secession and two Union flags are waving. The Mayor, a disunionist, refuses to allow either party to raise a flag on the public square.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 17.—Gen. Cass made a speech this morning on the occasion of the Board of Trade unfurling the National Flag over their rooms. He was strongly in favor of supporting the Union, the Constitution and the country's flag under all circumstances. He said that in a crisis like the present it was the duty of every citizen to stand by the Government. Oakland county alone offered to raise one regiment of troops, all that is required by the Federal Government from the entire State.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., April 18.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* this forenoon. Before the members dispersed, the Star Spangled Banner was sung with the most intense enthusiasm and feeling, clergymen, women and children participating, and closed up with cheers that shook the building. There is but one feeling; that is, the Union forever. The Governor's Guard offered themselves, to a man, in front of the Executive Chamber, this morning, and tendered their services, and were accepted as the first Company enrolled. The Madison Guards, and many other Companies, have offered themselves. There is more now than can be accepted.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON, April 17.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Cashier of this Branch be directed to advance to the Governor of this State such sum of money as he may require from this Branch for the equipment and preparation of the regiment called for by the President of the United States.

Quite a number of citizens of this place enrolled themselves yesterday as volunteers.

DAVENPORT, April 17.—A salute of 34 guns was fired last night and a large and enthusiastic meeting, irrespective of party, was held in Le Claire Hall. Speeches were made by Gov. Kirkwood, Hon. William Vandever, Attorney General Nourse and others. Gov. Kirkwood said he had been called out of a sick bed by a messenger who said dispatches were waiting him from the President; but he could not find them at Iowa City, and thinking they might have been received at this city, came here to find out, so as to lose no time. He should, the moment he received official authority, issue a proclamation to raise the regiment required. He would not call an extra session of the Legislature, as it would involve great expense and considerable delay. The enlistment and starting away of the regiment would probably involve $10,000 expense, but he would raise this sum and at once, if he had to pledge every dollar of his own property.

The hall was densely crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed unanimously expressing determination to sustain the Federal Government.

Governor Kirkwood will remain here for advices from Washington.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17.—The directors of the State Branch Bank of Iowa, at Davenport, tendered Governor Kirkwood the money necessary to equip and maintain the regiment called for by the Government. The Davenport City Artillery tendered their services and were accepted by the Governor.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The Governor of Minnesota issued a call to-day for a regiment of volunteers in response to the War Department.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—PROCLAMATION.—I, OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby convene the general assembly of said State, and require the members thereof to meet in their respective halls in the State House in the city of Indianapolis, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 24th day of April, 1861. Signed,

OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor.
Attest: WM. A. PEELLE, Sec'y of State.

MICHIGAN CITY, April 17.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held last night. The Democrats and the Republicans are a unit for the Constitution and the Union. Strong anti-secession resolutions were adopted, denouncing all as traitors whose voices are not heard unanimous to sustain the Government. Salutes were fired in honor of the Stars and Stripes, which were displayed in all parts of the city. A volunteer company was formed immediately. The man who first signed the roll is one of our most prominent citizens.

LAFAYETTE, April 17.—The first company of volunteers left for Indianapolis at two this afternoon. They were escorted to the depot by the Lafayette Artillery and two companies are nearly full who will follow in a few days.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The Bank of the State of Indiana has tendered the Government all the money that may be necessary for present exigencies in furnishing Indiana's quota of troops to sustain the Government. The first regiment of Indiana volunteers will leave here to-morrow for Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Capt. Miller's company, from Lafayette, arrived here this afternoon. The Montgomery Guards from Crawfordsville, and the Washington Guards from Madison, will arrive to-night. Four companies are now encamped on the State Fair ground. Five or six more companies will come to-morrow.

MARION, April 17.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last night and speeches made by men of all parties. There is but one sentiment—the Union must be maintained and the laws enforced. Volunteering is going on briskly.

MADISON, Ind., April 17.—The excitement increases here daily. One volunteer company of about 100 men, under command of Capt. Sullivan, left here at 8.30 p. m. for Indianapolis. The scene at the depot was very affecting, some soldiers shedding tears while bidding friends and relations good bye. A patriotic speech was made by Captain Sullivan just before the train started. A salute was fired in honor of volunteers, and the Union and Constitution. This was the first Volunteer Company accepted by Adjutant General Wallace. Two other military Companies leave to-morrow for the State rendezvous.

A home guard numbering 200 has been organized and begun drilling to-night. The number will be increased to 500.

ALLERSON, Ind., April 17.—Madison county is for the Union. Tremendous meeting. All party lines buried. Forty men volunteered to-night. $800 were donated by eight men for the families of volunteers. The county a unit for the defense of the national flag. Two companies will be raised.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 17.—Great excitement. 34 guns were fired to-day. A volunteer company will be ready to offer their services in a few days. Party feelings ignored entirely.

ELKHART, Ind., April 17.—The people of Elkhart are fully aroused and perfectly wild with the war spirit. Booming cannon, martial music and an immense meeting by bonfire this evening attest unmistakably the sympathies of this community with the Government. The Elkhart Rifles, Captain John R. Clark, has tendered its services to Governor Morton.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 17.—The excitement is increasing here. Companies are drilling all day. All manufacturing establishments have closed on account of the men volunteering. Bands of music are parading the streets. Two companies which are organized leave for Indianapolis to-morrow.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Chief of Police Dudley, this morning, seized 30 boxes of guns on the Ohio; 23 marked "G. G. W. Little," and 7 boxes marked "D. R., Memphis;" also 5 boxes for Memphis;" also 5 boxes for Memphis on the steamer Glendale, re-shipped from steamer Fanny McBurnie on Monday last. Great crowd on the land and the excitement is high. The guns were shipped at Parkersburg, Va., and supposed to have come from Harper's Ferry. A very heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped.

Steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions South. Two steamers have been chartered to act as police. The boats are thoroughly armed and will stop and search all passing steamers.

Three companies of troops leave to-night for the rendezvous at Columbus.

The home guard is rapidly filling its ranks. Enlistment at Newport Barracks very active. Over 500 men are now in the garrison.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston via Nashville, was taken off steamer Glenwood. Excitement throughout the city is on the increase. The volunteer companies are full, and more men are offering than can be accepted.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The City Council to-night passed a resolution tendering to the Governor two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash from the sinking fund, and appointed a Committee to tender the money to the Governor. The Committee left for Columbus to-night.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 17.—Gen. Ganson accompanies one company containing 75 men, to-night, as far as Columbus. Four or five companies will be ready to march within 48 hours. Samuel Hall, Esq., offers $30,000, if necessary, to sustain the Stars and Stripes. John W. Zohn and other prominent citizens, will contribute liberally.

DAYTON, April 17.—The Dayton Light Guards, Capt. Pease, and the Montgomery Guards, Capt. Hughes, left for Columbus at 6 o'clock this evening. There were 280 men in the two companies. The Lafayette Guards, Capt. Dister, will leave at 12 o'clock to-night. Capt. Childs is fitting up a rifle company, which will leave here to-morrow. The military feeling here is very high. Conductor Martin went with the Dayton Light Guards, carrying the stars and stripes.

MARIETTA, O., April 17.—Union sentiment here is intense. The largest meeting ever held in Marietta is now in progress. The volunteer company is full, and thousands are ready and are now making propositions to form companies of home guards.

AKRON, O., April 17—Three hundred good men can be enrolled here for service in a day. The excitement is high, but men are in earnest. The Union flag flies on all public buildings.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing has transpired. The correct belief is that the Ordinance of Secession has passed the Convention. The Governor withholds his proclamation till the action of the Convention is divulged.

NORFOLK, April 16.—The excitement continues, and the people are waiting for farther news from Washington and Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 17—5 P. M.—The ordinance of secession was not passed. The Convention is still in secret session. Nothing certain is known.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions free. The Council has appointed a military board, and appropriated $50,000 to defend the city. Union flags on steamers have been hauled down, and the citizens are arming and volunteering.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—Saunders declines the Postmastership. A committee of safety has been appointed. The resistance feeling is unanimous.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—Major Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend in Lexington:—"I have filled all my appointments, and some extra ones, to immense crowds. Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent general civil war. The abhorrence of Lincoln's proclamation is immense amongst the people." Mr. Breckinridge speaks in Lexington to-morrow (Thursday) night, and at Louisville on Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.—An extra meeting of the city council this evening appropriated fifty thousand dollars to arm the city. It is rumored that a steamer with Government arms, *en route* from St. Louis to Newport, Ky., is likely to be stopped on her trip.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Active preparations are making here for the defense of the city. The council has appropriated $200,000 for the defense of the city. Everything in the way of military matters are making rapid progress. The subscription books for the confederate loan were opened to-day. The rush of subscribers is very great.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Several vessels are fitting out, anticipating letters of marque. Pensacola status unchanged.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 17.—The offers of Northern volunteers are considered gasconade, but regiments are forming to meet them. Men and money are freely offered.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The *State Journal* publishes the following reply from Gov. Jackson to Secretary Cameron:

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17.—SIR: Your dispatch of the fifteenth inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army, to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolic, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

[Signed.] C. F. JACKSON.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—On Sunday last the Star of the West was still off Indianola. The Empire and Mohawk left on Friday evening with troops. Their destination is unknown. Six companies of United States troops, under Majors Smith and Sibley, were at Green Lake, near Indianola, waiting for more companies from the upper frontier.

Major Rhett has resigned and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

From Arizona.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The Convention at Mesilla, on the 16th, was numerously attended. Herbert, the Texas Commissioner (and murderer), was cordially welcomed. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the seceded States; that Arizona's interests are with the South; that she desires to become the territory of the Southern Confederacy, and that she will not recognize Lincoln's Administration nor obey his officers. The people of Western Arizona are invited to join the movement. A vote will be taken on the resolutions on the second Monday in April.

The Government Purchases a Vessel.

TORONTO, C. W., April 16.—Agents of the Washington Government are here endeavoring to purchase the steamer Peerless. She is an iron vessel, built on the river Clyde, in Scotland, and a very handsome craft.

Warlike from the Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, April 16.—Gen. Pillow guarantees to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee in 20 days, if President Davis will accept of them, and there is no doubt but that he will.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, in Atlanta, Ga., last night, said that it would require 75 times 75,000 men to intimidate the Confederate States, and then it would not be done.

Of the 32,000 troops called out to-day, 5,000 are from each State except Florida, the number from that State being 2,000.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—A gentleman of this city has taken $125,000 of the Confederate loan at par, and paid the amount in gold.

There will be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in less than thirty days.

The Government is likely to get large sums of money from European ship builders (?).

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—The Cabinet has had a very long session to-day. A proclamation will be issued to-morrow, calling 150,000 more troops into the field.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—Kentucky and Tennessee has offered the Confederate States fifty thousand volunteers.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—President Davis issued a proclamation inviting privateers to make war upon Northern commerce with letters marque and reprisal. He speaks of the wrongs of the past and those now threatened by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked; and concludes by saying, "Under the blessings of Divine Providence, we may hope for speedy, just and honorable peace."

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Nothing of stirring importance has occurred to-day. The prospect of the secession of Virginia gives great joy to the people here. $3,008,000 of the Confederate States loan has been taken in Charleston alone. The books will be opened again to-morrow. The paper is readily taken in the interior. Not a word has, to the present time, been heard from Virginia, and great anxiety exists in consequence.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Gov. Ellis has telegraphed here that he has taken the Forts in North Carolina.

From Washington.

[Special Washington Dispatch to Post.]

NEW YORK, April 17.—Rumored on good authority that the Secessionists of Virginia have just seized Harper's Arsenal. No confirmation yet.

[Special to Tribune.]

It is distinctly announced on Southern authority that soon as the accession act is passed by Virginia, the navy yard at Norfolk will be seized.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury department has issued an order directing that the name of 1st Lieut. Rogers be stricken from the roll of the revenue service for having, whilst in command of the revenue cutter Henry Dodge, in violation of his official oath and his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to Texas.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Governor of Rhode Island has been telegraphed to come here with his quota of troops immediately.

The report is not believed that Harper's Ferry has been seized, or that Jeff. Davis is in Richmond.

[Special to N. Y. Express.]

WASHINGTON April 17.—Gen. Scott says out loud that nothing could be better than Major Anderson's conduct. He is entirely satisfied.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Sol. A. Bosworth is appointed Postmaster at Marietta, Ohio.

It appears by a telegram published in the *North Carolina Rough Notes* newspaper of Monday that Gov. Ellis sent the following dispatch: "To Capt. Creighton—Can you take Fort Macon with your company?"

Pacific Telegraph Company.

ROCHESTER, April 17.—The Pacific Telegraph Company was organized in this city to-day, and the following persons elected directors: Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, Jeptha H. Wade, Isaac R. Elwood, Chas. M. Stebbins, Thomas R. Walker, John H. Berryhill, Edward Creighton, Samuel L. Selden, Theodore Adams, John H. Harmon, Benjamin F. Ficklin, Albert W. Bee, James S. Graham, Joseph Medbury.

At the meeting of directors J. H. Wade was elected President, Hiram Sibley Vice-President, and Isaac R. Elwood, Secretary and Treasurer.

Active measures will be taken to insure the completion of the line to San Francisco this year—the cooperation of the California company having been secured to extend their line Eastward.

The Illinois.

LASALLE, April 17.—Nineteen feet of water on the bars.

Things at Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, April 15.

On the part of the Government the greatest activity is observed in preparations for movement of troops, and collection of necessary supplies. As a matter of course, however, for obvious reasons, nothing is made known as to the offensive operations designed for the vindication of the Government. The regular and volunteer military companies are constantly drilling. The streets resound with the tramp of troops, and the flags over numerous private residences in every part of the city indicate their temporary use as quarters occupied by its defenders. The utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent a surprise of the town by the revolutionists from Virginia and Maryland, and to-night, I understand, batteries are to be posted at each of the bridges across the Potomac.

It is, unfortunately, true that there are yet to be found here some, holding commissions in the public service, whose language in public places fails to indicate the loyalty of the true citizen and patriot. I understand that Captain, or Major Wood, of the Army, has been reported for violent and offensive denunciations of those who oppose secession, expressed at the table of a public hotel, in the presence of Senator Wilmot and others. Lieut. Johnson, of the Navy, is stated to have declined the service, recently, as Commodore Stringham's Flag Lieutenant, because he would not fight against the South. This is freely asserted.

It is suggested here that all the Northern States need additional legislation, for the more thorough organization and drill of the militia in the present crisis.

PROTRACTED CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet went into session this morning at 10 o'clock, and continued nearly all day, after a night session for the greater portion of the night previous. Office-seekers received but little attention.

Gen. Scott spent about two hours with the Cabinet to-day; subsequently, he, with the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General Thomas, repaired to the War Department, where they spent several hours together, maturing their plans of operation. No move will be made by the Secretary of War without Gen. Scott's knowledge, and all statements of a difference between them, or the President and Gen. Scott, are without foundation.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK UPON FORT PICKENS.

Dispatches were received here to-day, stating that Davis and Walker had ordered Beauregard to Pensacola, and an attack on Fort Pickens is anticipated by the War Department. Gen. Scott remarked to-day that if any engagement took place at Pensacola, they would find it far different from attacking a starved company of seventy-five men with a force of 7,000. He thinks an attack on Fort Pickens may prove successful in the end, but says if the fleet with reinforcements, arrive, it will be one of the bloodiest engagements ever known on this Continent. He has an opinion that they will hesitate long before attacking it.

COL. LANDER AND THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

It is reported that Col. F. W. Lander has been tendered the command of the volunteer forces in the District. He has not yet signified his acceptance, and may prefer to act in a private capacity. He is highly esteemed with the Administration and Gen Scott.

TENDER OF VOLUNTEERS FROM BALTIMORE.

A body of Baltimoreans tendered to the Secretary of War, this morning, one thousand volunteers, beside the Maryland quota. Five hundred District volunteers were received and sworn in this morning at the War Department. Secretary Chase says that money enough has been tendered already to carry on the Government with a raging war for two years. Dispatches are coming to the President from all quarters, tendering men and money. The Cabinet were discussing to-day the propriety and necessity of making a second requisition of seventy-five thousand men, to be called in five days.

DIED.

At Bloomington, Ill., on the 14th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM MILLER, aged 21 years.

New Advertisements.

RETAIL GROCERS WISHING to exchange Groceries for Pine Lumber of all descriptions, amounting to amount of one to three hundred dollars per month, please address Box 1665.

WANTED.—An English, American or German Protestant girl, to do the work of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. Apply at 259 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT.—A neat, small Store suitable for a Jewelry, Millinery or Fancy Store, in a good position. Apply at 119 South Clark st.

LOST.—A black and tan Dog. Had on when lost, a black morocco collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at office of the Tremont House.

TO RENT.—That large dwelling house with bath, gas, and cellar, large lot and stable, in good repair, corner Harrison and Buffalo streets. Rent low. Also good dwellings over 179 and 181 Lake street. Inquire of JOHN S. BUCHANAN, 24 Lake street.

TO RENT.—Second floor in an eligible location, over a wholesale and retail store, adapted to a large country and city trade. To a party in a clean business good inducements will be offered. Address, with name of business, "B. M.," Tribune office.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

LOST—Gold Chain and Key, from corner of Lake and State streets, to Washington and Wabash avenue. The finder, upon returning the same to No. 9 South Clark street, will be duly rewarded. J. H. ACKLEY.

TO RENT.—One-half of store No. 180 State street, from 1st May. Has been occupied for three years past as a stove store. A rare chance for any wishing to commence in the stove and Tinware business. Inquire as above.

TO RENT.—Two first-class houses Nos. 41 and 43 Curtis street, between Washington and Madison streets. Houses nearly new, with gas, bath room, &c., and use of stable. Will be put in first-rate order for a prime tenant. Address Box No. 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, No. 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT.—A first class stone front, three finished dwelling with brick out houses, No. 302 North Lasalle street, 5 or 6 and yard sewered. One of the pleasantest situations on the North Side, having a fine view of the lake and improved grounds in its surroundings. Price $[illegible] per annum. Apply at 302 North Lasalle street or No. 12 River street.

TO RENT—On West Madison street, number 133½, a Store with Dwelling above. Apply at 1[illegible] Clark street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—A Situation by a person thoroughly conversant with book-keeping in all its departments, and familiar with the routine and management of a Commission, Forwarding, Mercantile or Banking business. Address "A," Post Office drawer 6193, with name and place of interview.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. G. Alexander & Co., by mutual consent is this day dissolved, and all unsettled accounts are to be paid to S. W. SPENCE at the old stand, No. 209 Lake street. Chicago, April 17th, 1861.

TO RENT.—The half of the Store No. 73 South Clark street between Randolph and Washington street. This store is the best location for Clothing, and will be preferred to let it for a similar business. Apply to AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 53 South Water street. P. O. Box 23 Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other.

WANTED.—By a young man who can speak German and English fluently, a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, where he can make himself generally useful. Call at the Intelligence Office, 109 South Clark st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Five lots with frame buildings all rented at good prices, situated on the North Side. Terms of sale one-half cash and the balance in one and two years. Address "F," Box 4371, Chicago.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We will sell At Net Cost, For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats, Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES. We can insure Bargains. J. A. SMITH & CO., 115 Lake street.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a general or special partner, special preferred, in a wholesale well established business on South Water street, with $7,000 to $10,000 capital. Address "G," Box 184, Post Office.

FOR GREEN BAY, Touching at intermediate ports. The fast low pressure Steamer HURON, D. COLE, Master, will leave as above as soon as the ice will permit her to get to the Bay. For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street, near Rush street bridge.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S STANDARD EDITION OF THE LAWS. THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. Published by authority of the State, and with references of the Supreme Court. Embracing all Laws now in force—including those passed at the 2d session of the General Assembly. D. B. COOKE & CO., 11 Lake st.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.—THE REVISED TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION LAWS of the State of Illinois. FREEMAN'S ILLINOIS DIGEST—VOLUME III, Embracing the Decisions reported in vols. 16 to 23, inclusive. D. B. COOKE & CO. Publishers, 11 Lake st.

NEW BOOK, PERIODICAL AND News Depot, 86 .... Dearborn Street .... 86 OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING. The undersigned announces to the Chicago public the opening of a new stock and stand in the above branch of trade. All the Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies of the country received by the earliest expresses. The foreign Magazines and Reviews per every steamer. New Books as soon as published. A full stock of Stationery, consisting of Papers, Envelopes, Inks, Mucilage and Office furniture of every description. Country orders respectfully solicited. ALBERT ERSKINE, 86 Dearborn st.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston, for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for rendering the complexion clear and beautiful. The following testimonial furnishes conclusive evidence of the efficacy of this famous cosmetic: MARLBORO', July 11, 1858. Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co: Gents: The package of Kalliston came to hand last evening, and I am glad to have an opportunity to state to you how much we value it. My family have used it almost daily for more than two years, and now they think they cannot do without it. A single application has repeatedly removed the freckles from the face of my little boy, leaving the skin smooth and fair. And in all cases of sunburn or irritation of the skin from whatever cause, it has thus far proved itself a perfect and very pleasant remedy. I can, if you desire, refer you to several cases of obstinate cutaneous disease, in which I know the Kalliston has had a wonderfully good effect; one in particular, the daughter of Mr. P——, one of my neighbors, has suffered for many years from eruptions and painful inflammation of the skin, (probably the effect of bad vaccine virus,) leaving it in several places puckered and quite red. A few weeks ago I recommended to him your Kalliston; he has since informed me that the effect of its use has been very marked and beneficial, that the skin has become soft and smooth, and the inflammation and redness has nearly disappeared. This is an important case, and I will tell you more about it when I see you. I owe it to you to state that I did not believe in the efficacy of any cosmetic until I tried your Kalliston, and I cheerfully give my testimony in its favor. Yours respectfully, JOHN M. BOYD. Prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. Sold by dealers generally, at 50 a bottle.

CHEAP DRY GOODS. A. G. DOWNS & CO., Bargains! Bargains! MOZAMBIQUES 6 1-4 CTS. YD. Ten Cent Prints for 8 cts. SHILLING PRINTS FOR 10 CENTS. HOOP SKIRTS. AN IMMENSE STOCK. The Best and Cheapest in the City. 150 .... Lake Street 150

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.

SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN *Discredited Money* TAKEN AT PAR FOR LAMPS, FROM OUR RETAIL TRADE, AT THE Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 ---- Clark Street ---- 122 After the 23d inst., I shall occupy the above floors in Building 175 Lake Street. CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSE...

ALL DISCREDITED ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BOUGHT AT *Highest Market Price.* E. K. WILLARD & CO., No. 34 .... CLARK STREET .... No. 34. Exchange on New York for Sale.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 22 Lake street. Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., At Auction. On WEDNESDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at No. 3 Congress street, near Michigan avenue, the entire furniture and effects of a family leaving the city, consisting of Superior Parlor, Bed room and Dining room Furniture, Parlor, Dining room and Chamber Carpets, Cooking and other stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. The above furniture is all first-class, nearly new and in good order. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 22 Lake street. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Large French Plate Mirrors, Piano Fortes, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at Dwelling corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, the furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Sets, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Splendid French Mirrors, Rosewood and Black Walnut Etagere, with marble tops, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and other Mattresses, Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, with a variety of other goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 22 Lake street, will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families, or at our salesrooms. Cash advances made to any amount when required. Superior New and Second Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Oil Cloth, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, April 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 22 Lake street, a great variety of Furniture. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. STOCK OF A Retail Boot and Shoe Dealer, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash or bankable funds, on Tuesday, April 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large and fine stock of a first class Retail Boot and Shoe Dealer, consisting of a full and general variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, &c. By order of ROBT. T. LITTLE, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on SATURDAY, April 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPRING DRY GOODS, Gloves, Hosiery, Prints, Silks, Pocket Cutlery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, April 19th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fine stock of seasonable Dry Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Second night of the original and popular actress ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, Who will appear in nine different characters with songs, dances and combats. THURSDAY EVENING, April 18th, will be presented the Drama of THE FEMALE BRIGAND. Carline (assuming 6 other characters) .... Miss Menken. DOUBLE IRISH JIG BY THE GALE SISTERS. To conclude with an original farce, arranged and adapted expressly for the peculiar talent of Miss Menken, entitled Stage Struck Young Woman. Polly Crisp, a crisp young female .... Miss Menken. FRIDAY.—Benefit of ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING Monday, April 22d, 1861. Ross, Rainer and Leslie's CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. J. H. RAINER, Business Manager. JOHN A. DUNBAR, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Acoustics and General Appointments. THOS. RAMSOUR, BRYAN, Office in the Building.

KEROSENE LAMPS WITHOUT CHIMNIES. Read what the editor of the "American Baptist" says ABOUT OUR LAMPS, Then call at 122 Clark st. and Purchase Them. All of the DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin MONEY received FROM OUR RETAIL TRADE AT PAR. REMEMBER THE PLACE, Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 CLARK STREET.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND.

God bless our native land;
Firm may she ever stand,
Thro' storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave;
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save,
By thy great might!

For her our pray'r shall rise,
To God above the skies:
On him we wait.
Lord hear our nation's cry;
Be thou forever nigh;
May Freedom never die;
God save the State!

THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GIDEON.

Since this contest between the North and South began, it has been the habit of the Southern press and of Southern speakers to sneer at the Puritan foundations upon which New England rests, and which emigration has, in a modified form, made the basis of the States of the West. The day has come in which the value of these sneers are to be tested. Marston Moor and Naseby are much nearer in the future than they are in the past. Psalm singing to Puritan tunes has not yet gone by; nor is prayer to the Puritan's God out of fashion. The fire, the energy, the courage, the hardihood and single-mindedness which overthrew Prince Rupert and Fairfax, and chopped off the head of a tyrant, are qualities of the race that have been transmitted to the generation of to-day. Old Abe will not prove another Old Noll; but let the chivalry look out for his Roundheads when they come. The men who have been taught the blessings of Freedom by long enjoyment of it, of Law by its ample protection, and of Religion, even of nasal, psalm-singing sort, by its joyful consolations, are not the men to be turned back by the bluster and vaunting that come up to us from the South. Patient and slow to anger, money-loving and far-reaching, the Yankees may be; but woe to the enemy that stands before their awakened Conscience, Patriotism and Love of God. The animal courage which loves the excitement of a fight, the sense of honor which bids men keep their faces to the foe, are nothing when opposed to the legions whom a great faith impels. The war is for a Republic established, not for a Commonwealth to be founded; but the Puritan blood will tell. Let the churches send out the praying men, and we will answer with our lives for the excellence of the fighting!

THE OLD FIRE.

Who can doubt that the old fire of the old Revolution still burns in the hearts of the people? From Maine to Minnesota, the sons of '76 are rising as one man, with a prayer to the God of battles on their lips, and a clear eye on the barrels of their rifles. The changers of money have forgotten their calling, and opened their coffers to their country's call. The bulls and bears of Wall street have ceased worrying each other, and all fallen to worrying the enemies of their flag. Political parties have vanished in the twinkling of an eye. Miracles are wrought every hour, and yet we have ceased to be astonished. *Pro patria* is on every lip. The Stars and Stripes float on every corner, and in every eye. The hatred of treason burns deep in every heart. America is safe in the hands of her mighty people. Thank God for giving us a Constitution and a government which makes such MEN!

The traitors and ingrates have sneered their last at the *Puritans*. They have called us psalm-singing cowards the last time for *one* century. They have sworn that a Yankee would sell his soul twenty times for twenty dollars—they swear it no more. They have boasted their ability to drive us, one man for five, on any field, in any kind of fight. They boast it no more forever. They are now going to meet the despised and insulted Northerners where blood will flow, and blood will *tell*. Let us see who will be the last in putting the harness off. History shows not the page where the hated Puritans turned their backs on the foe. It is recorded of them that they always rejoiced greatly when they beheld the enemy. It is recorded that they cleared England of traitors and the Neth-erlands of Spaniards. It is recorded that they delivered New England and New York of red-coats, and sent a Rhode Island blacksmith to deliver South Carolina of tories. It is recorded that they fear God, but fear no man—that they endure much for the sake of peace and good will towards all the world, but that when their minds are made up, their prayers offered to the Almighty and their enemies shown them in battle array, like giants of old they crush everything in their path. Through what discouragements, and against what odds, they conquered in Kansas we need not tell. We need not recall these things; they are patent to all the world. It only remains for the parricides to test again the integrity of the blood which has wrought these things. They will learn a lesson by experience which history has failed to teach them.

PERSONAL.

Among the non-commissioned officers in the Federal forces, which have just returned from Texas to New York, is Sergeant Mills, who enlisted in 1808, and has followed the flag ever since. He was at the battle of New Orleans, under Jackson; at Tippecanoe under Gen. Harrison, and the storming of Chapultepec, under Gen. Taylor. He was very indignant at the treason of Gen. Twiggs, and as his eyes fired with enthusiasm, he replied, "Thank God, not a man would follow his fortunes in his treason."

—Mr. George Ricketson of New Bedford, Mass., lately returned from Charleston, where he had been employed in the cutter Aiken, which was stolen from the United States. He left because requested to enlist for a year. Most of the soldiers in that city, he says, are northerners and foreigners.

—Postmaster-General Blair sent special agent Bryant to Pensacola last week to reestablish the Post-office there. Bryant stopped at Montgomery on his way, where Confederate States Postmaster Reagan forbade him to fulfill his mission, but failed to give any reason therefor.

—One Powell, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and an officer in the District Militia, who last week took the oath to support the Government, stated publicly on the street that if Maryland should secede he would go with her. He will probably lose both his office and commission. No mercy henceforth will be shown to Disunionists in the public employ.

—The war excitement in Washington has betrayed many Secessionists who hold public office, and who could not conceal their joy at the reduction of Fort Sumter. Several fights have occurred, and decided knock downs. [illegible] Nye, among others, has knocked down a couple of Secessionists within the last day or two. The fact is, Northern men have got tired of having treason crammed offensively down their throats, and are learning to resent it by force, the only argument that chivalry [illegible]

—[illegible] of Cincinnati, writes to [illegible] the Press of that city, denying [illegible]

[illegible]

"grape, Captain Bragg," of Mexican war fame. That brilliant officer died some years ago, in New Orleans.

—Ex-Mayor Patten of Detroit, was nominated as one of the Vice Presidents of the great Union Meeting in that city, but declined because he "didn't know the object of the meeting." Whereupon the audience greeted him with a shower of hisses. Patten will find Detroit an uncomfortable place for traitors.

—A San Francisco letter says Gen. Shields has become a domestic institution of California, peculiar, but very popular. His lectures rival in attractiveness those of Starr King, the eloquent Unitarian clergyman. Gen. Shields was burned out of house and home one night, but, nevertheless, enthusiastically lectured upon St. Patrick, the patron of his country, a few days thereafter. He has established himself in the practice of law in San Francisco.

—Benjamin C. Yancey, son of W. L. Yancey, has been appointed captain of infantry, C. S. A.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law, now therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of *seventy-five thousand*, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities, through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

How they are Distributed.

The following is the apportionment of the volunteers made at the war office, for each State:

State	REGIMENTS.
New York—Albany, Elmira	17
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Harrisburg	16
New Jersey—Trenton	4
Delaware—Wilmington	1
Maryland—Baltimore, Frederick	4
North Carolina—Raleigh	2
Virginia—Staunton, Wheeling	3
Tennessee—Knoxville, Gordonsville, Nashville	2
Arkansas—Little Rock	1
Kentucky—Lexington	4
Missouri—St. Louis	4
Illinois—Springfield, Chicago	6
Indiana—Indianapolis	6
Ohio—Columbus, Cleveland	13
Michigan—Detroit	1
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	1
Iowa—Keokuk	1
Minnesota—St. Paul	1
Maine—Portland	1
New Hampshire—Portsmouth	1
Vermont—Burlington	1
Massachusetts—Springfield	2
Rhode Island—Providence	1
Connecticut—New Haven	1
Total	94

Speech of the President to the Virginia Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.—The reception of the Virginia Commissioners, yesterday, was only informal. To-day, they were formally received. They presented the resolutions under which they were appointed.

The following is the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the Commissioners from the Virginia State Convention:—

To Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph:—

GENTLEMEN: As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:—

"*Whereas*, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the Seceded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States."

In answer, I have to say, that having, at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue. Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the inaugural address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give to my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat: "The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in possession of the Government when it came into my hands. But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to re-possess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it. I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part; the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

This notice cannot be misinterpreted; and the fact that the Secessionists opened the fight at Charleston before any attempt was made by the Government to reinforce or supply Fort Sumter, is viewed here as an attempt on their part to coerce the Government, and puts the responsibility upon them.

A Present to Mr. Lincoln.

The following brief correspondence explains itself:

NEW YORK, March 23d, 1861.

"HONORED SIR:—A niece of John Hancock, I take pleasure in presenting you with the enclosed interesting relic of the past—a share ticket issued by the province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1765, for the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall, signed by John Hancock, and endorsed on the back by Abraham Lincoln, written by one of your ancestors nearly a century ago. Humbly trusting it may prove a happy augury of our country's future history—'The Cradle of Liberty' 'rebuilt' by the joint efforts of John Hancock and Abraham Lincoln,

"I remain, with high regard,
"Respectfully your obedient servant,
"MRS. MARY HANCOCK COLYER.

"His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States."

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 2d, 1861.

"MY DEAR MADAM:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 23d of March.

"Permit me to express my cordial thanks for the interesting relic you were so kind as to send me, as well as for the flattering sentiment with which it was accompanied.

"I am with great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. LINCOLN.

"MRS. MARY HANCOCK COLYER, New York."

Five Thousand Stand of Arms.

There has been much talk and some little alarm throughout the city for some days in reference to an alleged distribution of [illegible] among the Germans of the lower wards. To correct the [illegible], we take it upon ourselves to [illegible] no such wholesale distribution has taken place. [illegible]

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY,

Why Fort Sumter was Surrendered.

THE ACTION OF THE FLEET EXPLAINED.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* has the following explanation of the plan of the Government, and the inexplicable inaction of what the Charleston agent of the Associated Press said was the "Abolition fleet" lying off the harbor, while the bombardment of Sumter was going on:

THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

It is evident that General Scott has once more beaten the enemies of his country by mere force of his admirable strategical genius. To do so, he has, as was necessary, suffered not only traitors, but loyal men, to rest under a misapprehension.

Those who remember the impatience with which the American public watched his apparent inaction at one period of the Mexican war, will not have forgotten the shout of admiration which went up from the people when it was at last discovered that the supposed inaction had been in reality the wisest and shrewdest action; and that by the most masterly display of military strategy he had outwitted the enemy, and obtained a splendid victory when nought but defeat and disaster stared our army in the face.

He who reads and compares carefully the despatches from Charleston, Montgomery and Washington in this morning's journals, cannot avoid the gratifying conclusion that that which looks at first blush like a disaster to the government, is in reality but the successful carrying out of an admirable plan of military operations. Before this the traitors see themselves caught in the toils. In fact it seems to have sickened the chief traitor, Davis, already, for Montgomery despatches relate that when the news from Charleston came, and the mob serenaded Davis and Walker, "*the former was not well and did not appear*;" and even his Secretary was costive of words, and "declined *to make a speech*."

The facts which tend to the conclusion we have pointed out may be summed up as follows:

General Scott has been averse to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter. He saw that it would cost men and vessels which the government could not spare just now.

As an able general, he saw that Sumter and Charleston were points of no military importance, and would only need valuable men to hold, if we took them—with no adequate advantage gained.

He saw that the two keys of the position were Fort Pickens in the Gulf, and Washington, the capital.

He knew what Davis had not generalship to perceive, that on the 4th of March, and for some weeks afterwards, it would have been almost impossible for the Federal Government to defend Washington against such a force as the traitors had already collected before Sumter, and which could be marched at any time on a Capital not yet prepared for defence—not yet even purged of traitors.

His plans, based on these facts, were at once laid. By every means in his power, he concentrated the attention of traitors and loyal men on Sumter. He must have seen with infinite satisfaction the daily increasing force gathered at Charleston, while the Government lost no time in strengthening the Capital. Every hour the traitors spent before Sumter gave them only more surely into the hands of their master.

To make assurance doubly sure, he *pretended* to leave Fort Pickens in the lurch. It was said to be in no danger, when Scott knew that a formidable force was investing it. Men feared that all would be lost by the inaction of the Government, when it was never more shrewdly energetic.

At last Washington was reasonably safe. Forces were gathered. Once more our brave old General saw himself with means in his hands. *Then came the armament popularly believed to be destined for Sumter*. The Government said not a word—only asked of the traitors the opportunity to send its own garrison a needed supply of food. They refused—and fearing the arrival of the Federal fleet—drunk and besotted with treason, and impatient to shed the blood of loyal soldiers, they made the attack.

Scarce had they begun, when they saw, with evident terror, ships hovering about the harbor's mouth. They plied their cannon in desperate haste; *but no ship came in to Anderson's help!* What was the matter?

Made bold by the furious thirst for blood, they dared the ships to come in. *But no ship offered its assistance to Anderson!* More, the guns of Sumter were only directed at the *works* of the traitors, and Major Anderson evidently tried to fire in such manner as not to kill men. He did not even try a few bombs on the city, though it is certain, from a letter of one of his own officers, that his guns would reach beyond the centre of Charleston.

What was the matter? Beauregard must have thought the government officers both fools and cowards. When his own boats were sailing unharmed about the harbor, between Sumter and Moultrie, bearing his orders, was it possible that the forces outside could stand apathetic while a brave garrison was being done to death? When the battle was to the death, would a shrewd officer neglect to divert his enemy's attention by firing his city?

If it seemed mysterious to us, waiting on Saturday with breathless suspense, it must have seemed incomprehensible to any cool head in the traitor camp.

Still no ships come in—and in fact the reports state that only three or four small vessels remained in the offing. After forty hours cannonade, *in which not one man is killed*, Major Anderson, an officer of undoubted courage and honor, runs up a white flag, surrenders the fort, and becomes the guest of Gen. Beauregard. Let no man hastily cry traitor! He only obeyed his orders. He made an honorable defence. He took care to shed no blood. He "gave orders not to sight men, but to silence batteries."

Meantime, while the rebels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news comes from Montgomery? The telegraph, in the hands of the rebels, says:

"*Fort Pickens was reinforced last night.*"
"*It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded.*"

Dispatches from Lieutenant Slemmer, captured by the rebels, give Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder the rebel chief was "sick," and went to bed! No wonder that his Secretary, Walker, declined to make a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant paragraphs:

"The report that Anderson has surrendered, and is the guest of General Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. *The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, 'The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right.'* When he was told that the report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumter, he seemed very much gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Major Anderson could not be supplied, as [illegible] was all he needed."

"*The ne[illegible] act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens in [illegible] Pensacola harbor.*"

The position of affairs is [illegible]; Charleston is blockaded. Fort Pickens is rein[illegible] troops which the traitors foolishly believed were destined for Sumter. Washington is secure beyond peradventure. The traitors have, without the slightest cause, opened the war they have so long threatened. The country is roused to defend its assailed liberties, and gathers enthusiastically about the government; and treason has been checkmated at the first blow it struck. Let them keep Sumter a few weeks.

Let no man cry traitor to Major Anderson! Let no man fear for the energy of the Administration. Let us thank God that brave old General Scott remains to give loyal heart and wise head to his country's service!

Remarkable Scene in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Henry Ward Beecher preached on the crisis on Sunday last. Toward the close of his sermon he said:

I came here with a sorrowful heart, sad and somewhat cast down; but since I have reached this desk, a dispatch has been handed me, coming through the hands of one of our country's most illustrious defenders, saying that

"SUMTER IS REINFORCED
and Moultrie is the fort which lies in ruins."

To describe the scene which ensued surpasses our ability—it beggars description—cheers, huzzahs, and shouts made the building ring—the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the simultaneous uprising of many hundreds of people, made the scene one of the most remarkable and solemnly impressive that has ever been witnessed in that Church of well-defined opinion. Mr. Beecher appeared about six inches taller than usual, and his eyes flashed fire as he looked upon the enthusiasm of his charge.

Resuming, he said: "And if this should prove untrue, we must not be discouraged; we must remember that we live in times when trials will come, and when we must expect disappointments and sorrows."

Mr. Beecher concluded with an eloquent appeal to the young men of the country, urging them to stand by the side of truth, of justice, of liberty, and of human rights.

He deprecated the possibility of this country's backing out from the ranks of the army of freedom, at the very hour when Italy, when Poland, and when the millions of Russian serfs are looking upward and onward toward that goal of universal ambition—personal freedom, personal liberty, and the right to be, to do and to act freely as one pleases, according to the right given him by that God who painted in every breast an appreciation of life, of liberty and everlasting happiness.

The foregoing sketch does no justice to the breadth, the fullness and the telling effect of this masterly effort. The audience sat spellbound by the eloquence of the preacher, and awoke from the trance only to sing that magnificent anthem, commencing,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing,"

which was given with such a pronounced emphasis as to startle the neighborhood for blocks around, and caused the very blood of the listener to leap with patriotic fervor.

Practical Amalgamation.

[From the Keokuk Gate City.]

"An affair of the heart—an elopement—came off in this city, on Sunday, between a white boy, though born a slave, named Jesse Webb, and a white girl of the Hibernian extraction, both in the employ of T. R. Selmes, Esq."—*Hannibal Messenger.*

We saw the slave above alluded to a few days ago, as he was on his way through this place toward the north star. He is a white boy, with sharp, clearly defined features, fair complexion and blue eyes, and without a single indication of African blood in his veins. And the *Messenger* admits that he is "a white boy, though born a slave."

How is it that white boys are born slaves down South? let us inquire, and what is the peculiar significance of the term "amalgamation" applied to the Union of a white boy with an Irish girl?

This "white boy" is liable to be captured and returned to "his owner," under process from the United States Court, to linger out a life of [illegible] bondage, in the "sunny South," in accordance with the [illegible] Constitution, now so highly lauded by "conservative preachers of the Gospel."

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

An Interesting Letter from a Chicago Man.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEVADA CITY, Colorado Territory, April 8.

Knowing the interest you have always taken in the Pike's Peak region, and very many of your readers in Chicago being my personal friends, I intrude upon your columns with a few particulars regarding the gold regions.

On the 9th day of June, last year, I arrived in the mountains, direct from Chicago, with a light heart and only ten cents in my pocket. I looked around among the Gregory mining districts, and resolved to settle down in Nevada Gulch, and go to mining. I did so, and have never been absent from the district since then, except for a few days in Denver last month. During that time, I have followed the various kinds of mining, now so familiar to your readers, known as gulch, patch and quartz lead, with varied success, until lately, when the claims I am now working on the Kansas and Sullivan leads in this district, at a depth of 30 to 40 feet, yield $250 to $300 to the cord. While my experience is similar to that of many others in Nevada, still there are many disappointed in the results of their mining operations. Yet I know but very few energetic and industrious men, but who have made good headway. I should not advise any one to come to this country, especially those who are tolerably well off at home; but my opinion is, after nearly a year's actual residence and actual experience in the mines, that any industrious, prudent and energetic man, who will stick close to business, must and will succeed in doing much better than in Chicago. It is impossible, however, from the very nature and formation of this region, for any man to come here and return in the fall with his pockets full of gold; he must make up his mind to stay here a year at least before he can reasonably expect to realize much money, or be capable of giving a safe and reliable opinion regarding the country.

In our district, the gulch claims paid very well in the early days of its settlement, but they are now nearly all worked out. Experiments are now being made in the gulch to sink a shaft down to the bed-rock, and judging from the experience of miners in Australia, they may meet with great and profitable results. Patch or placer digging was very much followed here last summer upon the summit of Quartz Hill, but it did not pay more than ordinary good wages. We chiefly depend for the supply of gold upon the quartz rock and iron pyrites taken out of our lead claims, through which the gold is distributed in very small particles, scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. The quartz or pyrites requires to be reduced to a fine and impalpable powder, which is done by means of stamping machines—the appearance and *modus operandi* of which must be familiar to many of your readers. They may be seen at any time over at Gates's foundry. And here let me remark that Gates's mills have stood the test of practice and given more general satisfaction in the mines than any other manufactured in the United States. It has taken a long time for our Will men to discover the best means of saving the gold; but they have persevered courageously and now succeed very well. At first the iron pyrites was considered of no value, and was generally thrown aside, but a lucky experiment made by a mill owner, who thought he would run through a few cords only to try if there was any gold in it, disclosed the astonishing fact that it paid $309 to the cord. From that time it has become our best paying rock; and from 4½ cords of pyrites taken from my claims on the Sullivan Lead, 25 feet down, Col. Backus's mill cleaned up for me Saturday last the sum of $1350, which is averaging $300 to the cord.

As I just remarked, I think the Gates Quartz Mill is the most successful here; but I believe I should give the preference to the Lawrence Machine Shop, Mass., for an engine. A good many mills crush on shares—taking the half of the proceeds and running the risk; but I believe the majority of them now prefer to run on certainty, and charge from $40 to $60 a cord. A cord consists of about 6 tons, and can be run through a 6 stamp Gates Mill in 20 or 24 hours, with the present supply of water, which is very meagre. With an ample supply of pure clear water, the mills can crush double that quantity.

There are 37 Steam Quartz Mills located in Nevada Gulch, besides three or four Water Mills and numerous Arastas driven by mule power. The capital invested in those undertakings must be about $300,000. Between 300 and 400 men are employed in and around the mills and mills tunnels and claims. Most of the mills have been stopped during the winter, everything being frozen solid, but they are now all getting under way, and we will soon hear the ceaseless clangor of their stamps day and night—and the shrill scream of their steam whistles calling the men to work. Besides the building and putting into operation of those steam mills, over 400 dwellings, stores, and log cabins, have been erected in Nevada during the past year—all of which had to be paid for by gold taken out of the ground. Figuring those at a very low average, it would show between $40,000 and $50,000 laid out in building. All or nearly all of this will be saved this year, to be laid up by the miners, or sent home to the States.

Nevada is supplied with water naturally from a small gulch stream, rising in the snowy range, distant about 12 miles, and artificially by the Consolidated Ditch, over twelve miles in length, bringing the water from Upper Fall river into this region, at an expense of about $70,000. A long flume taps this Ditch on Quartz Hill and supplies thirteen of our mills in this gulch with water. Besides this, another ditch has been constructed from the head waters of North Clear Creek, ten miles in length, called the Nevada Ditch, but the water has never flowed through its entire length. It is expected, however, that in the course of a week or two, water will be furnished to our mills, through both Ditches.

The richest quartz leads in Nevada are the Burroughs, Kansas, Sullivan, Kent County, Forks, Sullivan Extension, Baker, &c. The Burroughs was discovered June 8, '59 by Benjamin Burroughs of Illinois, who sold his discovery for $5,000 to P. D. Casey who now works it with 25 or 30 men. At a depth of 60 feet it pays between $250 and $300 to the cord. The Kansas was discovered 29th July, 1859, by Jno. Jones of Kentucky—and has generally paid pretty well—averaging from $100 to $200 to the cord. The Sullivan Extension was struck rather unexpectedly by some workmen on one of my claims while running a drift in to the Kansas—about the 10th of July, 1860, and has paid better than any lead yet discovered since the Burroughs, averaging $250 to $300 to the cord, right along.

The expense of getting at the quartz varies according to the depth and hardness of the rock, from $20 to $50 a cord. It has to be taken out by blasting. Powder, fuse and candles being staple articles in the mines. Hauling quartz to the mills, varies of course according to the distance and situation of the claims, from $5 to $20 a cord. Powder is worth from $12 to $15 for a 25 lb. keg. Star candles scarce at 50c per lb., and fuse 3c per foot.

There are about twelve tunnels in this district, being gradually driven into the Nevada Mountain, varying from 50 to 200 feet in. The expense of driving a tunnel depends somewhat on the hardness of the rock, and may be set down at from $20 to $30 a foot. Tunnels are entitled to 200 feet on each side of their line on all leads, below the depth of 50 feet, the surface miner being only entitled to 50 feet perpendicular. Every miner is entitled to one preëmption claim on leads, gulches and placer diggings, but along the older leads claims can now only be obtained by purchase. On the leads named they have a fixed value, varying from $100 to $5,000 for 100 feet claims.

There is a good meeting house in Nevada, where the services of the Methodist church are held every Sabbath; we have a Postoffice, with regular mail service weekly, and the prospect of it tri-weekly as soon as Old Abe can get things regulated; a good hotel and bakery; lodges of Free Masons, Good Templars, Sons of Malta and Odd Fellows. Among the Rocky Mountains, in sight of eternal snow, we have contrived this winter to endure, if not to enjoy, life, as well as we all could under the circumstances. The weather has been much more agreeable and pleasant than in Chicago in winter—of course we had many violent and severe storms, which beat anything I ever saw in intensity while they lasted; but averaging the whole winter, I must say it was the finest winter weather I have ever seen anywhere.

We are forty miles distant from Denver, which will probably become the seat of government of the new Territory. Stages run to and fro every day, always crowded, carrying nine to twelve passengers at $2 50 each. On the road, and in Denver, the hotel accommodations are very good—about as they used to be in Chicago eight years ago. The Cherokee House is kept by J. G. Crocker, of Chicago, and a good place to stop at. The "Tremont" is kept by Mr. Sargent, also from Chicago, and the Broadwell, the oldest hotel, by Mr. Broadwell. They are all good places, and reasonable for this country, $2.00 and $2 50 a day.

There is a large representation from Chicago, both in Denver and in the mines. In Nevada we have quite a number of Chicago men engaged in mills, mining and trading. Alex. Loyd was with us until late in the fall, when he returned home; D. J. Leverson, now President of our district and for a long time on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. W. T. Muir, for many years with Alex. White, and latterly in business on South Water street, is our Judge of the Miners' Court, a very responsible and honorable office; and the Judge's Chicago friends will be pleased to learn that he is one of our most popular, reliable and successful men. B. F. Pike, Lyon, Pullman & Co., J. H. Gest, Dr. Birdsall, James Clark, A. J. Flack, T. Whitcomb, Wemple, Kline & Co., and many others from the Garden City of the West, are now with us, all well, and doing well.

Our population at present in Nevada is about 900 to 1,000 men. At our last election 830 votes were cast by actual adult residents of the district. There are many families now located here—and a good school conducted by Mrs. J. Woods, formerly of Chicago.

I think the best means of information regarding the Pike's Peak region, is the *Rocky Mountain News*, a daily and weekly paper published in Denver, by Byers, Bliss, Roundy & Daily. I understand the weekly can be found in McNally's book store, in your city, sold at the Denver price, or under. In it is condensed a vast amount of mining news from every part of this country, as the paper has good correspondents in every district. Mr. Byers, the senior editor, is perhaps the best informed man in all matters relating to this mining region, that I have met, and every stranger should pay him a visit. Bliss, the junior, is as lively, sociable and intelligent as he used to be in Chicago, and every Chicago man will of course call and see him.

Summing up this rather lengthy communication, I would say, in conclusion, that I think the future of this Territory, particularly this portion of it, is brilliant in the extreme; the year has far exceeded my expectations, and I am satisfied that in a few weeks this gulch alone will produce over $50,000 a week; and then the industrious hard-working miner will reap that golden harvest for which he has long labored. The most part of the Pike's Peak trade seeks a Southern channel. Missouri gets most of it now, but the time will perhaps soon come when our own Chicago will reap her share of it.

We get your paper regularly of the newsboy, who has followed us to the Rocky Mountains, at twenty cents a copy. Yours truly,

A. E. GUILD.

Virginia.

[From the Methodist.]

The area of the State of Virginia is 61,350 square miles. Its population, by the census of 1860, is 1,596,083, of which 490,887 are slaves. The gain in the whole population in ten years is 174,423, and the increase of slaves in the same time is 18,359. And the whole increase in the slave population during the last thirty years has only been about five per cent. In forty years the population of the entire country has advanced 350 per cent.; and had Virginia retained her natural increase, her people would now number over 3,500,000, instead of 1,596,083.

The population of Massachusetts to the square mile, is 160; that of New York, 64; and that of Virginia, 26; and in this view—that is, in respect to density of population—she stands *fifteenth* among the States. In 1790 she was eighth.

The House of Delegates consists of 152 members, selected biennially, from single districts, and apportioned upon the basis of the white population. The Senate is made up of fifty members, elected for four years, from single districts, upon the "mixed" basis of white population and taxation. The sessions of the Legislature cannot last longer than ninety days, except by a vote of three-fifths of all the members; and even with such a vote, can only be extended thirty days. The Constitution of the state provides for a re-apportionment of representatives in 1865, and every ten years thereafter.

The State is geographically divided into two nearly equal parts by the chain of mountains known as the Blue Ridge, and the territory lying west of the Ridge is divided again by the Alleghanies, into what is called the Valley, and Trans-Alleghany Virginia. The counties west of the Blue Ridge out number those on the east, and the number of counties in Trans-Alleghany Virginia is nearly triple that of the tier embraced in the Valley. Our map shows 148 counties, in the whole state, of which 79 are west of the Blue Ridge, constituting what is called western Virginia, and 71 east of it, making eastern Virginia. The Valley embraces nineteen counties, leaving fifty-three west of the Alleghanies. Western Virginia embracing all above the Ridge, out-numbers the east in white population by about 100,000, while it has, perhaps, less than one-fifth of the 496,000 slaves. Indeed the returns of the census show a decrease of slaves west of the Alleghanies.

This geographical division of this State into east and west, is one of immense significance. The east is old, containing the capital of the State, the university, and the original seats of the earliest American civilization. The names of its counties, and rivers, and cities, tell of colonial and historical times. And here, for the most part, have remained the old and wealthy families, who owned the land, and especially the slaves, while the poorer classes have sought beyond the mountains a virgin soil, from which, with their own hands, to wrest their bread. But this western region, so long wild, in many portions, indeed, a wilderness still, with a long experience of submission to the east, in due time grew weary of its bonds, and began to struggle. The star of empire here, too, took its way westward; and for years political power has been passing over the Blue Ridge, and even over the Alleghanies, to the very banks of the Ohio. The battle has been renewed again and again, with ever increasing fervor, and in every contest the west has secured some advantage.

If we look at the present constitution of the State, adopted in 1850, we shall see the marks of this warfare, both in what has been done, and in what is provided for. The popular branch of the Legislature is apportioned, as stated above, upon the basis of the free white population. The West, so far, has successfully demanded its own rights. Provision is also made in the constitution for a re-apportionment in 1865, when it is to be determined whether or not the Senate, three-fifths of whose members now belong to the east, shall be reconstructed upon the same basis with the House, instead of its present mixed basis of white population and taxation. The result in 1865 cannot be doubtful. The majority in both houses must pass over to the west.

But there are other quarrels to be adjusted, especially the ever-irritating one of taxes. Every man wants the burdens of the Government laid where he himself will feel them least. Full four-fifths of the slaves belonging to eastern Virginia, and it seemed very reasonable to her, perhaps, in view of the fact that slave labor is unprofitable in a country where they grow neither cotton nor rice, that the tax on slaves should be both small and partial. Hence, she inserted in the constitution a provision forbidding slaves to be taxed at all until they are twelve years old, and then only to the value of three hundred dollars. That is, full one-third of the slaves are not taxed at all, and the other two-thirds at only about one-third their market price, or less. The raking up of this old sore is greatly dreaded in the east, and fully resolved on by the west.

This is the relation of the two sections to each other: the one is chafed to feel that power is fast passing gradually from it—that men of yesterday, whose wild valleys and mountains are scarcely domesticated, should imperiously demand equality; and the other that its alleged rights should have been so long withheld, and wrongs declared to be gross and palpable, persisted in. These two sections are now together in council, in the Convention at Richmond, and their local differences are not without influence upon the great questions of the Union. If the decision of this question of destiny depended on the east, how quickly would Virginia bear herself from her present national relations, and hasten where slavery promises to remain the paramount interest. Ex-President Tyler, and ex-Governor Wise, and ex-Secretary Floyd, with followers to match, would soon avenge their double quarrel by humbling their western allies and cashiering their old confederates. But with the people of that grand country beyond the Blue Ridge, whose memory of the Revolution, and whose reverence for history have not yet died out, it is far different. Summers of Kanawha, Stuart and Baldwin of Augusta, and Carlisle of Harrison, make no secession speeches, but rebuke them; and while western Virginia remains what she is—a great mineral, agricultural and pastoral country, and her people keep their senses, they will do nothing to unite their destiny to a political and revolutionary experiment, which bases itself upon the silly dream that African slavery is to be perpetual.

In the Union, western Virginia has before her a magnificent career. Her valleys, in many cases, equal in fertility to the prairies of Illinois, her mountains spontaneously producing the fattening blue grass in quantities sufficient for the cattle of a continent; her scenery equal in grandeur and superior in extent to anything else in the country; her iron and salt, and her coal of every description, impatiently waiting for the thronging in of thrifty labor, her mineral springs of rarest excellence and unknown number, and her climate of exquisite temper, offering the health of an old country with the cheapness and abundance of a new one—all, all speak for the Union, and revolt at absorption into a government which boasts that its corner stone is slavery.

What we have said of the strong proclivities of eastern Virginia for secession, must of course be taken not as universally, but only as generally true. The old Whigs throughout the State, as a rule, are friendly to the Union; and among its champions in the east may be mentioned Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, and especially Mr. Millson, the member of Congress from Norfolk, a regular Calhoun Democrat, who, even with such a theory of the government, can see no earthly reason for the existing rebellion. Mr. Millson's name is one on which we would gladly linger. A nobler gentleman, a better Christian, does not occupy a seat in Congress, and our pen quickens its motion while we write him down as a champion of the Union, both true and bold.

Charles Dickens.

[R. S. McKenzie, in the Philadelphia Press.]

Twenty years ago, when Dickens was in the height of his popularity, his warm friend Talfourd, an able writer and critic, as well as a good lawyer, frankly told him that he would be a rich man, as well as a better author, by retreating from the entanglements and expenses of a London life. He suggested a residence—such as Dickens now has at Gad's Hill—within a convenient distance of London. This would avoid Sunday dinner parties, and the extravagances, dissipations and temptations of a Regent's Park career, and also give him more leisure to think, and a clearer head to work with. But Mrs. Dickens had a great share of her sex's vanity at that time, and Dickens' parasites, who enjoyed his liberal hospitality, urged him to remain in London—a fashionable as well as a literary man.

A friend of Dickens, who knew him from childhood, and dearly loves him to this hour, lately wrote to us thus: "There does not live a larger-hearted or a better-minded man than Dickens. He is liberal to a fault. He allowed his wife's relations to hang upon him, to infest his house, and to drain his purse, for years. The great fault of his character, is ostentation. With all his sagacity, Dickens is entirely afraid of being slighted. He never seems to be at ease, not even in his own house. His restless eye seems to wander like a comet in a cage, beating the bars of his eyelashes to escape. He has always seemed to me as if he had something on his mind as well as in it. He danced the tight-rope of display for years, just managing to keep out of the claws of the bailiffs. He has now carried out the plan suggested to him by Talfourd, and also by Lord Jeffrey, and lives out of London, but near enough to enjoy it when he pleases.

"What has become of all his money is a mystery to myself and others. His reign has lasted full 25 years, and I am sure I under-estimate his income at an average of £8,000 a year. Here is a gross amount of £200,000—equal to one million of our American dollars. Very little has Dickens to show for all this. He is compelled to go back to his readings, which he now hates, and commenced his season on the first Monday in March by reading his Christmas Carol, and the Boots of the Holly Tree Inn, at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly. A more truly genial man than Dickens does not live. He likes to see others enjoy themselves, while Thackeray seems to care only for enjoying himself. One constantly hears of kind actions done by Dickens; never of Thackeray in that way. In possession of a good heart, as well as vast genius, I think that Dickens very closely resembles Walter Scott."

The Southern Munchausens.

The Charleston *Courier* sends out a frightful story that "sixty-three thousand enrolled militia and ten thousand enrolled volunteers, armed and equipped and organized," are ready to meet the government at any point in South Carolina. It seems a pity to spoil so good a story, but by the last census (1860) the State of South Carolina has but forty-seven thousand white citizens above the age of eighteen years.

The southern states long ago declared the census a humbug. They will be more convinced of it than ever.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Louisiana Slow on the Trigger—Twelve Dollars Bounty for Soldiers in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 12th contains several earnest appeals for troops for the Confederate army, but urges with equal zeal that there shall be no *further requisition on Louisiana for men*. It also publishes an advertisement offering an aggregate bounty of $12 for every man who enlists. It says:

"With the battalion of Zouaves and Colonel Gladden's regiment of State troops, there will be over a thousand troops from this State at Pensacola. *We trust that no further drafts will be made on our State, and that the Government at Montgomery will proceed energetically to organize and augment the military forces and defences of this city, which is of far more importance to the Confederate States than a dozen Fort Sumters and Pickens.* Whether our defenses are adequate, or not, to repel an attack of a naval force, it is certainly highly important that the matter should be placed beyond all doubt. The means within our power are ample. All that is needed is great energy, activity and decision on the part of those who have the command of our resources."

And in another article:

"We are requested to call upon our friends and fellow-citizens, the owners and managers of cotton presses, cotton factors, warehouse owners and managers, steamboat owners and commanders and agents, master mechanics, and, in a word, all of our public-spirited and patriotic citizens, to lend their influence and aid in assisting the officers engaged in recruiting for the army. The troops are wanted in part for active service at Pensacola, and also to garrison our forts and protect our homes and firesides, in which they, too, may, and probably will, soon have active service.

"A fanatical Government and people at the North are attempting to crush us. Their hired minions and assassins will soon be on our shores. Let us repel them and crush out fanaticism. All of our citizens can and must aid in this good work. A word from them will aid greatly in recruiting good and stout men. It is everybody's interest and business. They can assure the men that they will be well provided with comfortable tents, clothing and camp equipage, food, experienced surgeons and be under humane commanders—their own fellow-citizens. No better provided regiment will enter the field. Let all join them, and press forward in the holy cause, and our regiment will soon be filled, and our forts fully garrisoned.

"*It would not be wise or prudent to draw upon this city for any further reinforcements.* There are many of our citizens who have doubted the policy of reducing our force of fighting men by even this small draft. But all good citizens cheerfully acquiesce in the earnestly expressed desire of the experienced military chief who has been placed at the head of affairs at Montgomery.

"Let the men who are willing to become soldiers refer to the notice in our advertising columns, offering a bounty of $10, and $2 for the party bringing forward an acceptable recruit, and naming the depots where they will be received."

The following is the advertisement referred to:

☞ TEN DOLLARS BOUNTY—CONFEDERATE STATES' MARINE CORPS.—Able-bodied Soldiers wanted for the Marine Corps, who will receive in addition to above bounty, good pay, clothing, rations, and medical attendance. *Two dollars* per man will be paid to those who produce good men for the service, payable as soon as the men are accepted. Apply to

CAPT. GEORGE HOLMES,
Cor. Chartres and St. Philip sts.—up stairs.
or to CAPT. A. C. VAN BENTHYYSEN,
ap7tf 39 Front st., back office—up stairs.

The *Delta* also contains a special dispatch from Montgomery, dated April 11, complaining of the dilatory movements of Louisiana, and urging her to hurry up, thus:

"The Administration hopes that Louisiana will forward re inforcements at once, *otherwise every State will be fully represented at Fort Pickens except Louisiana. For the honor of the State, it is hoped that her contingent of volunteers will be sent forward without delay.*

"Attorney General Benjamin has telegraphed, urging, *for the honor of the State*, that all the troops she could furnish should be sent at once, and that there is not the slightest danger of an attack on Louisiana for the present. Yet it is deemed advisable that due vigilance should be observed along all the approaches to New Orleans."

Importance of Fort Pickens as a Defence of the Naval Station.

The Washington *National Republican* thus indicates the importance of Pensacola, its navy yard and defenses:

"The magnificent bay of Pensacola, twenty-seven miles in length and (in its broadest part) twelve miles in width, has twenty-one feet of water on its bar. The navies of the world can float securely within it. The great work which protects it is Fort Pickens, erected by the United States, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, on the long, low, and narrow island of Santa Rosa. On the main-land side of the entrance to the bay, are Fort McRae, erected by the United States, at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars, and Fort Barrancas, an old Spanish fortification, improved and enlarged by our government. All these main-land defenses have fallen, together with the navy yard, and an immense amount of stores, provisions and munitions.

These last might have been saved but for Commodore Armstrong, who commanded at the navy yard, but the entire loss of defenses and stores is attributable to the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, who kept the Gulf squadron at Vera Cruz, and never sent a single vessel, either to protect the public works at Pensacola, or to bring off the public property which was movable. That Fort Pickens was saved, is owing solely to the individual gallantry of Lieut. Slemmer and the handful of brave men under his command.

The value of Pensacola harbor, upon the defenses of which we have lavished so much, is incalculable. In a national point of view it can only be reckoned by hundreds of millions of dollars. It is the only possible naval harbor on the Gulf, and as the complement of Key West and Tortugas, commanding the Straits of Florida, will give us that secure supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico, which we cannot yield in any imaginable contingency. If even the present, so called, secession be acquiesced in, an immense preponderance of the population of the valley of the Mississippi is within the United States, and that fact compels us to retain the mastery of the inland sea, through which the commerce of the Mississippi must pass to the ocean.

Pensacola is one of the most healthy positions in that latitude, and is resorted to during the heats of summer, from New Orleans.

The Georgians collected at Macon cannot approach Pensacola by railroad nearer than within one hundred and fifty miles, and for that distance must march through a country thinly settled, and furnishing little in the way of supply, and over execrable roads. On the other side, they come through Mobile, whence they are water-borne to Blakely, a point fifty miles from Pensacola."

The Upper Mississippi.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

We may as well speak of the water in the Mississippi as being a flood, for to that dignity all have practical evidence that it has now risen. The rise here during Friday night was about eight inches, which, considering the surface now covered, is remarkable and unprecedented.

West St. Paul is rapidly disappearing under water, and yesterday the inhabitants were engaged in evacuating, with their cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, &c.

Capt. Houghton, of the Antelope, informs us that from the time he left Carver on Friday morning up to his time of leaving yesterday, the Minnesota had risen two and a half feet, and was still continuing to rise at the rate of an inch per hour. Chasca is completely submerged, and the inhabitants all along on the low lands are retreating to the hills. Much property in the shape of fences, cord wood, hay, &c., is being lost.

The Upper Mississippi also continues to swell, more rapidly even than the Minnesota. Rum river and other tributaries are at flood tide. Those who have been thinking, with the man that is said to have hailed Noah with the remark, that there was not going to be much of a flood after all, are beginning to find out that three or four feet of snow at the sources of these rivers, when it goes off with a four days' heavy rain, really amounts to something.

The rise, in all, at the St. Paul bridge for the twenty-four hours ending at seven o'clock last evening, was sixteen inches!

We learned late last night that the rise at Minneapolis continued with the same rapidity of the past three days.

A Valiant "Patriot."

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

Congressman Kellogg, on his way home, the other day, told the people of Elmwood that they had got to come to his "compromise" yet. At the very moment of this craven utterance, the gallant Anderson and his brave men were contending against the assaults of the traitors at Charleston. This same Kellogg, last October, told the Elmwooders that he would go for hanging the Southern traitors "higher than Haman," if they lifted a finger against the Government. Now they are doing it, and even threatening to march on Washington, he flees homeward, crying "Compromise!" "Compromise!"

THE BRITISH IRON FRIGATE "WARRIOR."—The London correspondent of the New York *Post* has paid a visit to this immense and impregnable war steamer, and gives the following description of her appearance and capacities:

On approaching her you scarcely realize the true dimensions. She appears to be hardly larger than an ordinary great steamer, but as soon as you are on the flush deck, you realize something of the space available for the force on board. The funnels are of considerable size. The Warrior is a nearly rectangular iron battery, plated with iron four and a half inches thick, fastened outside, and eighteen inches of teak come between the plates and the true sides of the vessel. She is divided into several water-tight compartments, and the bulkheads towards the bows and towards the stern are furnished on the outer side with plates similar to those on the outside of the ship. Thus the bows and stern are comparatively pregnable. The rig will be that of any ordinary frigate, and in the event of her running down another vessel, the rigging and upper part of the bows, which are over and above the striking part of that which would sustain the collision, would all go overboard, and would give the enemy an idea that he had gained a decided advantage. This would turn her from a ship into a floating battery—at least that is the calculation—the main portion being protected by the plated bulkheads aforesaid. As yet the vessel is unfinished, but I am afraid she may be rather dark below decks. The guns, one hundred pounders, are on the main deck. Further down are the engines, of twelve hundred and fifty horse power, and boilers heated with a great number of furnaces, and there will be the requisite accommodation for officers and crew. Her sternpost weighs forty-two tons. The reason why her bows and stern are not cased with plates is, that the plating would make her too heavy. She will be able to ram down vessels, but is not intended to do so; smaller vessels are being constructed for that purpose.

The President and the Militia.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The President of the United States, by Sec. 2, Article II., of the Federal Constitution is "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States;" and he is also, by Sec. 3 of the same article, empowered to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But the power "to provide for calling the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," is reserved by Sec. 8 of Article I, to Congress.

The emergency is provided for by the act of 1795, which gives power to the President to call upon the militia in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion; in case of insurrection in any State against the laws thereof, if called upon by the Legislature or executive of the State, and, finally, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed—or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; or by the powers vested in Marshals in this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress." The act also requires that, when the President deems it necessary thus to resort to military force, he shall command the insurgents by proclamation to disperse within a limited time.

How, then, it is asked, can the President of the United States call out the militia, in the present emergency, or accept the offers of aid from the different States, without first calling an extra session of Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress" the wide spread insurrection which now exists in seven States of the Union? The question is pertinent, and the public mind no doubt will be relieved as to the power of the President by accurate information upon this point, especially as the failure to pass a force bill by the late Congress has left the impression that the Chief Magistrate is without any power whatever in such a crisis until he first calls upon Congress for authority.

The power bestowed upon the Chief Magistrate, under this act, is ample to enable him to deal with the present crisis in our national affairs. As the Chief Executive Officer of the District of Columbia, he is empowered to call upon the militia of such State or States as he may deem proper, to suppress an insurrection against the Government; and, as President, he may resort to the same military aid to suppress a combination, obstructing and opposing the laws of the United States, which is too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way. It is by virtue of this authority that he this morning issues his proclamation calling out 75,000 men.

Armed with such powers, a President of the determination and purpose of Mr. Lincoln, backed by the fervent patriotism of the North which the present exigency is calling forth, can surely make head against the most formidable rebellion. Even the most timid need have no fears of the result. But any doubts that may remain as to the power of the Administration will be set aside by the extra session of Congress, which, with a happy regard to the associations of the day, will meet on the Fourth of July.

AN EPITAPH.—The following decidedly original epitaph, says the Alton *Telegraph*, appears on a tomb-stone, in the cemetery attached to that city. The deceased was an engineer on the St. L., A. & C. R. R., and used to drive an engine, famous for its speed:

"My engine now is cold and still.
No water does my boiler fill,
My coke affords its flame no more,
My days of usefulness are o'er.
My wheels deny their noted speed,
No more my guiding hand they heed.
My whistle—it has lost its tone,
Its shrill and thrilling sound is gone.
My valves are now thrown open wide,
My flanges, all refuse to guide,
My clacks—alas! though once so strong,
Refuse their aid, in the busy throng
No more I feel each urging breath;
My steam is now condensed in death;
Life's railway o'er, each station passed,
In death I'm stopped and rest at last."

ONE OF THE RICH IGNORAMI.—A resident of Buffalo recently ordered a cabinet maker, in New York, to make him a magnificent book case, and to have it filled with volumes bound in style to match it. He added, in a postscript that he was not particular as to what books were selected, but would like *Mr. Waverley's Novels, as he had heard them highly spoken of.*

—Last Thursday was Fast-day in Massachusetts, and, as usual, nearly all the ministers preached political sermons. At Park Street Church, Boston, the Rev. A. L. Stone took the ground that rather than submit to all the demands of slavery, the North had better separate from the South. At the point where he said that if two Confederacies were formed, the North, rather than aid in Slavery extension, should remain dissevered from the South, there was clapping of hands in all parts of the house. This was rebuked by the preacher, who reminded the audience that they were in a house of God, attending upon religious service.

FROM AUCTION.—
100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks,
In all Colors.
200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All Widths.
150 Pcs. Black Figured Silks.
Over Five Hundred Pieces
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,
In all the novel styles and choice colorings.
Extraordinary Bargains in Silks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DO NOT BUY ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE,
Till you see our Bargains.
Illuminated Mozambiques,
54 MOZAMBIQUES, for Ladies Suits,
ILLUMINATED POPLINS,
FRENCH SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS.
And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in unlimited variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies Cloth and Silk Mantles and Shawls now in store.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
ja30-d661-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH,
The best article in use, sold by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers. W. R. WOOD & CO.,
fe14-c48-3m No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.
IMPROVED STAMPER QUARTZ MILL.
A Saving of Ten to Fifteen Dollars per ton freight guaranteed.
We made the First Mill sent to the Peak in 1859, which is still in successful operation, and the success of the NINETEEN Mills, (over 200 Stampers,) furnished by us last year, warrant us in asserting that our Mills are the best in the mountains.
We make the following extracts from letters received from Mill owners:
NEVADA GULCH, December 7th, 1860.
"Your Mills are the best in the Mountains, and have the best reputation for saving the Gold."
KENOSHA QUARTZ COMPANY.
GREGORY GULCH, January 29th, 1861.
"We have our Mill up and it works like a charm; your Mills are by far the best in the Mountains."
B. F. DALTON & CO.
Our prices for machinery are as low as at Chicago or the East, and we will GUARANTEE parties who purchase of us a saving of $10 to $15 per ton freight, over those who purchase at Chicago or any point east of the Mississippi River.
A Circular giving a drawing and full description of the Mill, can be obtained, with prices, by addressing H. C. TOTTEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
☞ A Mill can be seen in operation at our Works.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes:
DEAR SIR—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one was in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied, that they are what they claim to be—FIRE PROOF.
The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councilors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents. Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Offices, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.
W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Litharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1298.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
[illegible]
METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO., Middlefield, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
GLUES, SAL-SODA,
BORAX, SODA ASH,
RESIN, CAUSTIC SODA,
ALUM, DYE WOODS,
ACIDS, COCOA NUT OIL,
TWINE, PALM OIL,
TANNERS' AND MACHINERY OILS,
Wholesale and Retail.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

W. H. RICE & CO.,
Bankers,
63 - - - CLARK STREET - - - 63
Opposite Sherman House,
Buy Discredited
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY,
At Highest Prices.
W. H. RICE & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
138......Lake Street......138
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Yankee Notions, &c.
138......LAKE STREET......138

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41......Lasalle street......41

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47
HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.
Nearly Every Article Required for HOUSE KEEPING May be found at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET 47.
Japanned, Plain and Planished TIN-WARE, Wood Ware, Baskets, BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, BATHING APPARATUS, Bird Cages, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of a kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street.
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
C. FOLLANSBEE,
(Successor to F. Mehring.)
Office 173 State st., near Monroe, Chicago, Ill.,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. F. Mehring's Ice Business, I take pleasure in saying to the Old Customers as well as to the BALANCE OF THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO, that I have the Only Pure SPRING ICE, a larger quantity on hand and of better quality than any Ice concern who are now or who may be for a short time in the Ice-trade. It is my full determination to leave nothing undone to give the public entire satisfaction. My Ice Pedlars are all of them old and experienced men, whose only aim is to be PROMPT, please their customers, and give the Ice Business their undivided attention.
Please fill up a Blank, hand it to the Drivers of the
WILLOW SPRING ICE WAGONS,
Or send your order to the Office. Post Office Box 172.
W. H. SWETT, Gen. Supt.

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
[illegible]
CHAS. H. ATWOOD,
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861.
We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 AND 46
Wabash Avenue.
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS—Bought for any Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles, China Alleys, &c., wholesale and retail, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

CABS.—Mrs. N. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Gigs.
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Convincing Testimony.—[illegible]
☞ An Important Discovery [illegible]
THE MAKORA ARABICA, [illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 22 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.
BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U[illegible] R. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON.
EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, [illegible] BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM.
MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible] Collections [illegible] of the Union.

Plumbing.
T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &[illegible] ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, [illegible]
R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

Sewing Machines.
SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing 840 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO. [illegible]

To Property Owners.
TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS. Who own, plan and build good buildings. Be building is such without A GOOD ROOF. [illegible] IRON—CORRUGATED IRON, [illegible] INVESTIGATE IT. KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio. A. G. SEAILS, Agent for Chicago. [illegible]

Trusses.
RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. [illegible]

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache.

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of the attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

The reputation fully sustaining the NATURAL and HEADACHE to which formulas are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing CONSTIPATION.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific preparation.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 16, 18.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I find them to be all you recommend them to be. They have relieved me from Sick Headache in a much more speedy manner than any medicine I ever got for the purpose. Please send me a box of the first box I got from you. I have sent for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES KELSEY.

HAVERSTRAW, Feb. 7th, 18.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOCKHOLM.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
January 14th, 18.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

P. S.—I have used TWO OUT ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 5th, 18.

HENRY C. SPALDING, M.D.,

DEAR SIR:—Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which please send me one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have used TWO BOXES OF YOUR PILLS AND FIND THEM THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER USED.

Respectfully yours,

Belle Vernon, Wyandot County.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 12, 18.

H. C. SPALDING, M.D.,

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to put up in my office, as I have a great many calls for your pills. If you have anything of the kind please send them.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe attacks of Sick Headache, says he has found relief in no other medicine, and that he has not had an ATTACK IN ONE HOUR, BY YOUR PILLS, for which he was formerly troubled for days.

Respectfully yours,

BETHLEHEM, Franklin County, N. H.,
January 10, 18.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

DEAR SIR:—Please send me by return mail, Express at my expense, one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have used one box of your Pills and find they are the best Pills for Sick Headache I ever used. They relieve me in ONE HOUR, and cure me in a few days. Please send them immediately.

Yours truly,

TIPTLEFF, Mich., January 16, 18.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—Please send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache. I have used one box of your Pills and find them to be a SPEEDY AND SURE CURE. Please send them immediately.

Yours truly,

(From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.)

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

(From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.)

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

(From the Democrat, St. Clout, Minn.)

If you are, or have been troubled with the horrid Sick Headache, get a box of Spalding's Cephalic Pills, for they will relieve you.

(From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.)

We cordially recommend Spalding's Cephalic Pills as a safe remedy for the headache, and one of the most valuable and very frequent complaints we have observed.

(From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago.)

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his Cephalic Pills.

(From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha.)

We assure that persons suffering with the Sick Headache, would find relief in using Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

(From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans.)

Try them! you are afflicted, and we will warrant you that you will be more than pleased with the result. Many of our friends have tested the virtues of these pills, and they have received benefit that no other medicine can produce.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

(From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.)

Mr. Spalding would not commend his valuable article to the old but KNOW to possess the virtues claimed.

(From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.)

The testimony in their favor is strong, from respectable quarters.

(From the Daily News, Newport, R.I.)

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of Brandy.

(From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston.)

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

(From the Commercial, Cincinnati.)

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

IF A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost smashed.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY IS

IF A STOVE IN THIS HOUSE should get out of order, it is very desirable to have it repaired in the neatest and most expeditious manner possible, and at reasonable rates. Apply to

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE DEPOT,

No. 45 Lake Street, Chicago.

IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,

Submitted with this material patent, that equals the material and rivalled with the best, so that it will not oxidize, and it is used every day for years with but a lifetime.

INVESTIGATE IT.

KING & FRESS, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. G. ERASLE, Agent for Chicago.

Subject to Pay & Co.'s Machine, Agent for Chicago, 188 South Clark street, where samples of this iron can be seen.

Special Notices.

☞ Convincing Testimony.—The wonderful cures of Dyer's EXTRACTION, and the perfect confidence in its constituents manifested by the Faculty generally, prove it to be the best Cough Medicine ever put before the public. No one desiring a Cough Medicine will fail to use it. Sold everywhere. apr23-1m

☞ An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

discovered by a Missionary while traveling in Arabia. The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.

The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.

The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and Affection of the blood.

This wonderful remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was sent to the missionary field by his physicians in consequence of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in this country.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Arabia, through the house of Cleon & Gyllypos, and have decided to lend a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Size one dollar per bottle. Send by mail, on receipt of price and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,

Importers of Drugs and Medicines,

No. 61 Libertyst., New York.

Sold also by druggists generally. ah18-eod6-1m

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—THE SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is a powerful fluid for the relief of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Stock, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of those have ever tried it. Over four hundr certificates of remarkable cures performed within the last two years at all this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Boston. ent, 23 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers. nov7-eow1y-ly

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Burning Sores.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Tumor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures cleansing of the Blood.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Tumor of Bone Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Liver Complaint.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

That you are sick, and do not know what the matter is perhaps you have salt rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oct7-1y

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

PARK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 91 Clark Street.....Chicago, Illinois.

[mh19-1y]

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

(over Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted. apr27-60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

—OF—

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

STOCKHOLDERS—Lloyd, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Co., Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark streets,

Sometimes made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

A. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN NEEB.

[jly1-1y]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will attend to all business pertaining to

BANKING AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. ASHLEE.

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $500,000.

HAMILTON S. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.

C. YOUNG HAMMOND, President.

☞ Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

923 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

[mch4-1y]

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-fitting and forwarding to order.

☞ Manufactory 1st and 2d floors East Washington street, rear.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

It is a pleasure to say to the thousands who are using our machines, and to thousands that want them, that the GENUINE NO. 2 LOCK STITCH, WITH THE LATE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER'S KLASP, is for sale by all persons selling or using them are hereby cautioned against any molestation.

Our principles are the best where we want them; in great competition and on an equally popular basis with the Grover & Baker machine, we have the best machine, and they are still sold at $60 and $65, including Hemmer and Braider, and we are prepared to meet everything necessary to their use in family or shop. Our Shuttle Machine is the most perfect and reliable Lock Stitch Machine in market.

FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS

Address L. CORNELL & CO.,

Post Office Box 91, Chicago, Ill.

Call at 139 Lake street. (Up-Stairs.) [mch4-1y]

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

Who own, plan and build good buildings. No building is such without

A GOOD ROOF.

I have the materials and am able to put it on and to make such a roof as will last for years, and I guarantee that any other material except Slate, and as a fire-proof material, is worthless.

IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,

Submitted with this material patent, that equals the material and rivalled with the best, so that it will not oxidize, and it is used every day for years with but a lifetime.

INVESTIGATE IT.

KING & FRESS, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. G. ERASLE, Agent for Chicago.

Subject to Pay & Co.'s Machine, Agent for Chicago, 188 South Clark street, where samples of this iron can be seen.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever offered to the public. It is constructed of Hard Rubber, and is adjusted to the body by a ratchet, which allows the pad to be brought to any desired position, and firmly retained there by simply tightening the belt. It is worn with perfect ease and comfort, and will retain a rupture when all others fail. FOR THE CURE OF PROLAPSUS UTERI it is unequaled. Every pad is made to order, and is sent by mail to any part of the country. Circulars sent free. Address

RIGGS TRUSS CO.,

No. 5 Chamberlain Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TERRELL,

No. 5 Chamberlain Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

P. O. Box 1222.

Business promptly attended to. Time loans negotiated. Commissioners for Illinois, Missouri and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois. mh1-6m

$20,000

To Loan from One to Five Years,

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

R. F. DOWNING & CO., 8 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO

J. R. LEE,

oct17-tf-ly 8 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Bought by HENRY S. QUINCY & CO.,

oct17-6m-ly Commission Merchants No. 111½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in the United States.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

aug29-ly 101 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED

on first class securities of the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

No. 62 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

aug2-ly

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,

Apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 1 — Larrabee Block, No. 8 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Educational.

MRS. A. HARTWIG, Teacher of MUSIC AND THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

Has returned from the South, and informs her patrons and the public that she is prepared to give lessons upon the Piano, Guitar and Singing, at the Music Stores of Mr. Cady and Mr. Rinnell, 99 Clark street and leave your address there.

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. O. W. Scofield, Genesee, Co., Kane Co., Term begins May 1, 1861. $5 per week with usual extras.

REFERS to Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, Rev. H. Colton, Rev. Thos. Drummond, Ill., Wm. Hageman, Esq., Batavia.

Music Stores.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

H. M. HIGGINGS, 117 Randolph-St.,

(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)

Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Imperial Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury, of New York.

Pianos to rent and rent applied on part of the purchase money, if so. Sold within one year.

A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.

☞ Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers furnished at the usual discount. feb2-1m

A. DE ANGUERA,

PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER

62.....LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs).....62

[feb18-eod6-3m]

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings,

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, and Wholesale Dealer in Sheet Music, Books, Sheets, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris. Is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, at very low prices, in the best manner.

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

oct15-eod6-1y JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

[oct15-eod6-1y]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS PEIRCE, at Joy's Iron Store, in Lisle, was dissolved on the 20th of February, 1861. A. PEIRCE.

Chicago, March 26, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,

Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, contracts for the season will be made with families and others satisfactorily. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,

apl4-eod1m-ly Office No. 3 Lasalle Temple.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, George W. Prickett, having sold and transferred all his stock in

The Chicago Marble Company,

and having no longer any interest in said Company, do hereby forbid all parties from using the name of Prickett, Drew & Co. hereafter, both the firm name of G. W. Prickett & Co. in the business of manufacturing Parlor Grates and Fenders, at No. 159 State street, Chicago, where I will be found ready to serve my old customers, and to new ones they may favor me with. Estimates and low prices furnished on application.

GEO. W. PRICKETT.

April 10th, 1861. apl6-1w

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership under the firm name of Hurlbut & Deane, was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. W. H. Deane will pay all demands against, and receive all debts due the parties. W. H. Deane and W. V. Hurlbut will continue business in the firm name of Deane & Hurlbut.

W. H. DEANE,
W. V. HURLBUT,
J. B. HURLBUT,
A. T. KING.

apl15-2t

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Eldred and Andrew T. King, under the name and firm of Eldred & King, in the lumber business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on, at their old stand, corner Twelfth and Clark streets, by Henry F. Eldred, as usual, all business of the old firm will be settled by him.

H. F. ELDRED,
A. T. KING.

apl15-7t

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

On the thirty-first day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, located at the city of New York in the State of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is Six Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, secured and paid up.

The said stock is held or in hands of Agents or other persons.

Secured and paid for in the Company as per Vouchers accompanying, to wit.....$71,322 25

New York City six per cent stock.....$70,000
Illinois five per cent. stock.....15,000
Illinois Sixes two per cents loan.....20,000
Brook yn permanent Water Loan.....5,000
Will county Gas Light Company bonds, six per cent.....9,000
Chicago River & Illinois Bridge Company bonds.....24,000
Illinois River R. R. bonds.....17,000
New York City Bank Stock.....102,150
Other stocks owned by the Company.....74,150

Par Value.....$316,650

Total bonds and stocks, market value.....$309,054 10
Bonds and mortgages.....50,000 00
Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds.....140,400 00
Interest due and accrued and not collected.....6,650 00
Bills Receivable and uncollected premiums.....12,366 15
Cash in office and in bank.....24,278 21
Cash in hands of sundry claims due the Company.....47,167 00
Bonds owned by the Company.....

$1,141,171 17

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Liabilities due or to become due to banks or other creditors.....none.
Losses adjusted and due.....$202 25
Losses adjusted not due.....1,047 50
Losses unadjusted.....1,047 50
Losses in process waiting for further proofs.....4,166 50
All other claims against the Company.....

Total Liabilities.....$10,363 60

D. W. IRWIN, Agent.

April 10th, 1861. No. 9, Board of Trade Building.

ORIGINAL.

(Candidate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, April 6th, 1861.

Whereas, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and has complied with the requirements of said act; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, is invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed the certificate of the Auditor of the State of New York to that effect; therefore, appointment, DAVID W. IRWIN, of Chicago, in Agent for the Company, is hereby authorized to transact the business of said Company, and fully and legally authorizing him to accept service for and on behalf of said Company, and to receive all moneys due or to become due to said Company, and to sue and prosecute for the same in the name of said Company, and to do and perform all things necessary to be done in the premises, as fully as the President or Secretary of said Company could do if present.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.

Statement of the Affairs of the Marine Bank of Chicago,

Located at Chicago, Illinois, as they existed on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
Capital Stock paid in and invested according to law	$161,100 00	
Deposits subject to draft	46,000 00	
Amount of notes or bills in circulation		
Loan amount on hand	10,000	14,000 00
Loan amount on bonds	12,741 14	26,741 14
Amount due banks and bankers		
RESOURCES.		
Stocks deposited as security for circulation	$25,772 29	
Loans on stocks	None.	
Notes of individuals	None.	
Collection of other paper to be at par	None.	
Amount due from banks and bankers	14,155 29	
Real estate		
Expenses and current bills		
Premium on specie	1,000 00	
Cash on hand	26,000 00	
Cash items	1,000 00	
Bills of other banks	26,000 00	
Specie	26,000 00	
Bills receivable	26,000 00	
Other stocks owned by the Company	74,150 00	
Par Value	$316,650	
Total bonds and stocks, market value		$309,054 10
Bonds and mortgages		50,000 00
Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds		140,400 00
Interest due and accrued and not collected		6,650 00
Bills Receivable and uncollected premiums		12,366 15
Cash in office and in bank		24,278 21
Cash in hands of sundry claims due the Company		47,167 00
Bonds owned by the Company		
		$1,141,171 17

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Liabilities due or to become due to banks or other creditors.....none.
Losses adjusted and due.....$202 25
Losses adjusted not due.....1,047 50
Losses unadjusted.....1,047 50
Losses in process waiting for further proofs.....4,166 50
All other claims against the Company.....

Total Liabilities.....$10,363 60

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss: I, J. Young Scammon, Treasurer of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above is a full and correct statement of the condition of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as required by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES BROOKFIELD,
Notary Public.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
4.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.10 a. m.
8.00 a. m.		9.00 a. m.
4.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.45 a. m.
8.00 a. m.		12.00 m.
4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
7.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	10.05 a. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
3.00 p. m.	2.30 p. m.	1.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	4.45 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
3.30 p. m.	2.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
5.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	4.45 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
3.00 p. m.	1.30 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	4.45 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
3.15 p. m.	1.00 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.15 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	11.45 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.30 p. m.
3.00 p. m.	1.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BIG PURSE.—The Mobile *Tribune* says: "We learn that a purse of $100,000 has been raised in that city for the benefit of Mobile's first slipper, which will be given to the first member of the 'Mississippi Rifles' who puts his foot on Fort Pickens in time of war."

—If Fort Sumter must necessarily be garrisoned, we should like to see the present garrison removed and Wm. Lloyd Garrison substituted.—*Pendleton.*

—Corn is worth two dollars a bushel in San Antonio, Texas, and flour thirteen dollars a barrel. This is some of the bitter fruits of secession.

—The Southern Confederacy borrows money on very excellent terms. "What did you give for that horse, neighbor?" "My note." "Well, that was cheap."—*Louisville Journal.*

—An exchange says, "the schemes of our Southern brethren are only visionary." If he could see the corn-sacks going through this way, he would think they were decided *provisionary.*—*Nashville Banner.*

—We learn of Southern bank officials in town for the purpose of opening special accounts for their banks. Reported forced loans. It is said, have alarmed Southern banks, and New York is deemed safer than their home offices.—*N. Y. Express.*

—The truth about the trade of the Southern cities leaks out in spite of them. In the weekly tables of the Savannah *Republican* we find that the number of vessels loading for foreign ports is 105, against 186 for the corresponding week last year.

—The Cotton States' Provisional Government is limited to one year as the term of existence. If the border states act wisely and justly, we can see no way to avoid forming as a cotton States' government of any sort will be needed.—*Louisville Journal.*

—The Washington *States* alleges that there is trouble in the Bridge Street Methodist Church, in Georgetown, in consequence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Boocock, having invoked the President and the President of the United States in Confederacy in his prayers for our own Chief Magistrate. Some of his congregation thought that there was no special need of him to go out of his way to the extent, and the upshot of the matter has been the acceptance by the church of Boocock's resignation.

SAWDUST.—A correspondent of the *American Farmer* recommends sawdust for bedding horses in winter. He thinks it very injurious to use saw-dust mixed with manure, around fruit trees, as it will infest and ruin the trees by supplying them with the wood worm, so very abundant in saw dust.

NOT ON A "WAR FOOTING."—The Goshen (Ind.) *Democrat* gives the following statement of the military status of Elkhart county:

20 old flint-lock muskets—breech-loading.
30 ramrods.
40 cartridge boxes.
4 umbrellas.
2,000 *pocket pistols.*

The muskets are very old, and entirely unfit for service; the *pocket pistols* are perfect, with the exception of corps.

A SPLENDID "REINFORCEMENT."—FOUR CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* says Mrs. Caleb Pickett, who lives near Pleasant Plain, Jefferson county, was delivered of four children on the 4th inst.—two boys and two girls. The aggregate weight of the little ones is *sixteen pounds!* That beats Mrs. Galton of Monroe township in this county, but one! These ladies are certainly following out the scriptural injunction to "increase and multiply."

—Prentice has issued the following in his paper:

Our dispatches say Wigfall is "serving as a common soldier" in the confederate army at Charleston, for the want of his level best at last; he made a very common Senator, made whisky his common drink, and will not relish any deprivation of his favorite beverage if put upon short commons.

An Alabama paper boasts that the secession lists have put up not less than five thousand flags in that State. The abolitionists secessionists must have flagged tremendously.

A well-meaning paper in the interior says that the people of the North are all our brethren. If that's so we have got some very mean relatives.

—A proposition having been made to impose a duty of 40 per cent. on northern newspapers, and $5 per number on magazines, the Mobile *Register* seconds the motion. It says:

"Of course, such a measure, demanded by so many obvious and imperative reasons, will create a great outcry about a "tax on knowledge" and all that stuff. Our people, however, will probably think that they have had quite enough of that sort of knowledge which is derived from most of the Northern periodical publications."

—Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, attorney general of the Confederate States, has written a long opinion to show that oranges and lemons are not subject to duty, but that peanuts are. He found that a hard nut to crack.

—Marriages at Gretna Green are no longer legal, except after fourteen days' residence in the parish, which will give time for pursuit of runaways.

—At a recent trial in England, growing out of the Wakefield bribery cases, it was proved that many *respectable* tradesmen received sums varying from $50 to $500 for voting for members of Parliament.

—The Massachusetts House, by a vote of 146 to 35, have established a one year for the two years' naturalization amendment, adopted during the American furore of 1855.

—Granting divorces has been a great business with the Washington Territorial Legislature. One divorce bill passed the Council, and the woman married again before it passed the House.

—The Postmaster-General has decided the question of the New York Post Office site. The site of the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau street, the present location of the Post Office, is to be retained.

—All the communions in Poland are uniting in one patriotic reeling; the Jews have offered to the Churches of Warsaw magnificent silver crucifixes, and the Catholics have presented the synagogues with ornaments used in the Jewish rites.

—Mrs. Brough, the Prince of Wales' nurse, who murdered several of her children at Esher some six years ago, died the other day at Bethlehem Hospital, where she has been confined ever since her trial. It is remembered that this wretched woman was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

—Various Southern' railroads are making preparations to run excursion trains to Charleston to allow the people an opportunity to visit Fort Sumter *after it has been evacuated.*

—A fresh water spring has been discovered at sea, about eight miles off Cape Ann, Massachusetts Bay, which bolts up with such force as to be seen two miles off, and has generally been mistaken for a breaker. It is pure water, and ships about there prepare themselves from it by throwing over a bucket.

—Misfortunes never come singly. Capt. Colbath, of the schooner Blaite, lost on Saturday last, at Selinate, Ohio, a most unlikely unfortunate. He has recently lost his wife and also his dwelling by fire. He now loses his three children, bright, pretty boys, and his vessel. Two of the boys, eleven and twelve years of age, died in the Captain's arms of cold and exhaustion. The other, eighteen months old, was drowned when the wreck separated.

SOURCE OF THE "NORTHERN LIGHTS."—Oil has been discovered at Aurora, N. Y., and the fact has caused considerable excitement. This must be the source of the "Aurora *Borealis.*"

Perils of the Sea.

We have already announced the loss of the ship Hamilton, from Liverpool to New York, and the loss of fifty-five persons:

A correspondent of the Cork *Examiner* gives some additional details of this terrible occurrence. He says:

"When the master saw that there was no chance of saving her, as the water was almost up to the main deck, he ordered two life-boats to be launched overboard, but, unfortunately they were not provided alongside. After one of the life-boats had been launched, the cook and a seaman got into her.

The cook got on the keel and clung to her until they were out of sight, as the rope had been cut and she let adrift through the confusion that existed on board. The longboat was then launched, and by hard exertions the captain and fourteen men, including four passengers, got into her (one of these, named Dogherty, gave a jump of about thirty feet out from the ship down to the boat, and was cast breaking his limbs,) and abandoned her, and having to leave the roof of the tower and passengers to their fate. As they were getting on board the boat, a very interesting incident occurred.

A fine young fellow, named Edward Talbot, a native of Carlow, was courting a Scotch

---

Metal Warehouse.

METALS,

Tinners' Stock

AND

SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Importers of

TIN PLATE,

And dealers in Tinner's Stock,

METAL WAREHOUSE.

199 & 201.....Randolph Street.....199 & 201

CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

Also for sale

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

WAR TIMES AND WAR NEWS.

The Volunteer Movement in Chicago.

A STIR IN THE ARMORIES AND DRILL ROOMS.

Military Meetings Last Evening.

In another column of this issue will be seen declared, in an unmistakable and official manner, the change that has come over our community since it has become known that the Government is endangered, and calls for men and arms. And yet, nothing that can be written will do entire justice to the state of activity and preparation prevailing here and daily on the increase. Men are talking less, there is less out of door excitement, but there is an under current of thought and action setting strongly in the direction imperatively and immediately demanded, a war footing. Our reporters visited several Armories last evening and found them filled with a new and busy life. There were several hundred volunteers yesterday, in the aggregate of enrollments with companies and regiments, in existence, or forming.

CHICAGO L. I. ARTILLERY.

The Chicago Light Artillery, Col. Ezra Taylor had an enthusiastic meeting at their Armory, in the Armory building. This Company have for several years past kept themselves in the highest condition as a military organization. Their commodious hall, attached to their armory is a neat and even handsome apartment, with pictures, a well chosen Library, and it has been well maintained, exercising an elevating influence on the corps. It is doubtful if any Volunteer Light Artillery Company in the country exceeds them in discipline and drill.

At their meeting last evening the first business was to elect officers to fill vacancies. Their officers are as follows:

Col. Ezra Taylor, Commander.
C. P. Bradley, 1st Lieutenant.
Darius Knights, 2d "
C. M. Willard, 3d "
J. K. Botsford, 1st Sergeant.
B. D. Osband, 2d "
E. Toby, 3d "
E. Mendsen, 4th "

This company have a battery of four brass field pieces and two howitzers, all in fine order. They desire that they shall be mustered into service at once for the defence of Washington, under commission from the president. To carry out this object, Mr. Peck, one of their number, was to leave for Washington last night, with authority to tender their services.

There is to be a called meeting on Friday to enroll volunteers and elect from those whose names have been presented. For a peace footing the company requires 100 men, for a war footing 150 men. They have now about forty men, and are to elect forty more to night. Within ten days, from present appearances, their roll will be full of picked men, comprising men of worth and standing in community. Their arms, with the equipments now on the way, will place them on a war footing, and they are men who know what to do with their pieces. Their drill has been highly praised by army officers on several occasions.

WASHINGTON INDEP. REG'T NO. 1.

Elsewhere we publish a call to the officers of the Washington Independent Regiment No. 1; comprising the Highland Guards, Washington Light Cavalry, Washington Rifles, Chicago Grenadiers, Lincoln Rifles, Union Rifles and Illinois Rifles, Col. Thomas Shirley commanding. This Regiment is substantially filled up, and have tendered their services unanimously to the Governor. It will be a Light Infantry Regiment, using the Minnie rifle, and will make up a tender of one thousand men, ready to march within a short time, on the order of the Governor. A most extraordinary activity prevails among these corps, several of which are made up of Irish, Scotch and German citizens. They will not make soldiering merely a pastime, but are going in, in earnest, pledged to a man to sustain the Government.

The Highland Guards' Armory Drill, last evening was fully attended, and numbers of volunteers enrolled. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this fine corps. They were addressed last evening by several speakers, Messrs. J. J. Richards, Dawes, and Meech.

THE CHICAGO DRAGOONS.

We take up the Companies in the chance order of our notes. The formal tender has been made by Captain Charles E. Barker of his command of the Chicago Dragoons, which are to be filled to the number of 120 men, should the tender be accepted, of which there is no doubt. The men will be carefully picked, and there is already a movement among our citizens to aid in the equipment as a crack cavalry corps, worthy the command of one of the finest Dragoon Officers in the West. Captain Barker returns from Springfield to-day, and the enrolment will go on rapidly, the drilling to commence at once.

THE ZOUAVES.

The nightly drills of the Zouaves under Captain Hayden are being vigorously maintained, with a large attendance of spectators at their armory in Garrett Block. They only wait the arrival of Col. Ellsworth, their old commander, to enroll from names already offered a Zouave Regiment of three hundred strong. A movement is on foot, started by private citizens, to uniform and equip the Zouaves by private subscription. A wealthy well known citizen heads the list with one thousand dollars. Any one who watches for an hour the drill of the young men, now shorn of some of its fancy movements in these war times, sees that they will give a good account of themselves when called on. Many of them are sons of our best citizens, and whose parents are bidding them God speed in serving their country.

VOLUNTEER MEETING AT THE TREMONT.

Pursuant to a call numerously signed, there was a meeting at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, last evening, at which A. S. Chadbourne was appointed chairman, and G. H. Thayer, Secretary. The following resolution passed gives "the sentiment" of the meeting:

Resolved, That we do agree to form ourselves into a volunteer military company to aid in the defence of our country.

This has received very many signatures. It was voted that they enrol themselves with the Zouave Regiment above named.

VOLUNTEERS MEETING AT BRYANT & STRATTON'S HALL.

It will be remembered that the Young Men's meeting at Metropolitan Hall some week's since adjourned to meet again at the call of their committee. Their former meeting had the ring of the true metal, and it was handsomely followed up—its pledges fully met by the meeting at Bryant & Stratton's Hall last evening.

Several hundred of our young men were present, comprising those in professional and mercantile life. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and entirely in earnest. H. H. Hauff, Esq., was called to the chair, and I. W. Buell, Esq., was appointed Secretary. A number of speeches of the right kind were made, after which a Committee was appointed to draft a Muster Roll. No sooner was this brought in than it was surrounded by those eager to sign. Sixty names were added to it in the shortest kind of time, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, on the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The muster roll will be left at the office of H. H. Hauff Esq., No. 151 Randolph street. Hon. N. B. Judd has tendered the Company free use for Armory purposes, of a hall in his new block on the corner of Monroe and South Clark street, where they are to meet this evening. The following is the

MUSTER ROLL.

Chicago, April 17, 1861.

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, above the age of eighteen years, do hereby tender our services to the Governor of Illinois, as volunteers under the proclamation of the President of the United States, to maintain our Government, uphold our Constitution, and defend our flag, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, hereby pledging ourselves to march immediately at the order of our Governor, or at any time when we may be permitted.

OTHER MOVEMENTS AND MENTIONS.

Our well known citizen, Fred Hardin, left last night for Springfield, to tender to the Executive a company of one hundred men. P. Shorey, an old Mexican volunteer, is enrolling a company of Mexican boys, and men who have seen service, who will speak for themselves when the time comes.

[illegible]

Election Returns.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wards.	Gindele	Carpenter	Warner	Cooley	Daly	Lotz
First	[illegible]	958	[illegible]	633	313	317
Second	[illegible]	930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	675	653	583	517	465	551
Fourth	436	[illegible]	[illegible]	451	405	478
Fifth	[illegible]	1054	971	486	495	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	1135	527	511	576	511
Seventh	[illegible]	1468	985	1074	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	619	530	546	448	416	450
Ninth	[illegible]	341	373	313	347	341
Tenth	[illegible]	625	474	1170	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7118

Lotz over Warner, 31.

Wards.	Mayor. Rumsey	Bryan	City Treas. Hile	Parks	City Coll. Habel	Kent
First Ward	979	824	852	628	985	808
Second Ward	900	759	965	771	908	777
Third Ward	652	534	656	534	612	480
Fourth Ward	361	486	[illegible]	461	82	384
Fifth Ward	1057	507	935	837	1021	436
Sixth Ward	1142	645	1131	684	1224	564
Seventh Ward	1340	1117	1129	1155	1378	1112
Eighth Ward	690	466	565	470	599	451
Ninth Ward	327	354	339	354	346	383
Tenth Ward	882	1940	839	1195	875	1147
Total	8274	6601	7741	6730	8877	6090

Rumsey's majority, 1,673.

Wards.	City Att'y. Beall	Walker	City Surv'r. Wilson	Potts	Cl'k Police Court. Akerley	Hawley
First Ward	919	551	1049	486	942	537
Second Ward	941	729	937	744	885	773
Third Ward	611	535	652	510	652	590
Fourth Ward	360	466	[illegible]	438	874	435
Fifth Ward	1048	471	1027	492	1021	491
Sixth Ward	1135	615	1138	622	1142	610
Seventh Ward	1365	1066	1347	1122	1351	1135
Eighth Ward	620	476	597	480	615	455
Ninth Ward	379	335	354	345	387	358
Tenth Ward	801	1180	890	1189	896	1141
Total	8085	6437	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6440

The Aldermen.

The following are the Aldermen elected on Tuesday last (Republicans in small capitals):

First Ward—J. K. Botsford.
Second Ward—J. Q. Hoyt.
Third Ward—A. D. Titsworth.
Fourth Ward—D. G. Baragwanath.
Fifth Ward—C. C. P. Holden.
Sixth Ward—E. Salomon.
Seventh Ward—A. Harvey.
Eighth Ward—W. G. White.
Ninth Ward—R. Law.
Tenth Ward—J. Comiskey.

It is said that in the seventh ward J. E. Peck, Union candidate, will contest Mr. Harvey's election.

The Meeting To-Night.

There are abundant indications that Bryan Hall will be too small for the great rally of this evening. We learn that the only reason the great Wigwam cannot be used is because there are no gas fittings now in it. This is to be regretted, and under present appearances it should receive the early attention of our public to put the Wigwam in readiness for "evening meetings." It could be done in two days' time, at moderate expense. It should be done. Read the call in another column.

A Spirited Scene at the Board of Trade Rooms.

A most stirring and patriotic scene took place at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday on 'Change, when the following was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to purchase an American Flag, and cause the same to be hung from the rooms of the Board of Trade, as an emblem of our devotion to the glorious Stars and Stripes.

The President, Mr. Clary, put it to vote, and there was a unanimous shout of "Aye." The Nays were not called for, as it is doubtful if any were present. Had such declared themselves, it is quite certain their presence would have been of but short continuance thereafter. The river was close under the window, and "stump tail" patriotism would have been pretty surely "rejected."

Cook County Teachers' Institute.

This Association which is holding its annual session in the Assembly Room of the High School School building, under the direction of the School Commissioners, during the present week, is doing a great amount of good. About twenty teachers are in attendance, and a great deal of interest is manifested. The teachers are favored with many renowned instructors. Among the list may be found the names of W. H. Wells, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago; Mr. Woodard, Principal of the Jones School; J. E. Kimball, Principal of the Ogden School; Mr. R. Welch, of Blue Island; and Messrs. J. W. Lusk and J. H. French of New York city. Rev. Mr. Ryder will lecture before the Institute this evening at the First Baptist Church; and Rev. Dr. Tiffany on Friday evening.

OLD TIMES AND NEW.—In passing the new periodical room opened by Erskine, on Dearborn street, our attention was attracted by several old looking documents, which, upon inspection, proved to be several letters written in the time of the Revolution by a soldier of the American army. In looking at these relics of olden times we were forcibly impressed with the difference in the means of communication then, when Washington had but a handful of men for an army, and that gathered only after long delay and great effort; and now, when the President calls for an 100,000 men, receiving the ready responses in a few hours from all parts of the country. Let the people go and look at and read those old letters and revive their patriotism. But we had almost forgotten to mention that Mr. Erskine's book and periodical stand is opened and well supplied with all the latest novels, biographies, and histories, and everything in the newspaper line, together with a well selected stock of stationery and office furnishing—for which go to 86 Dearborn street, in the old post office building.

STREET BARRICADES.—In front of the Sherman House, a day or two since, on Clark street, over against the Sherman House, we saw what we thought was a barricade. It was quite of the fortification order, but a little enquiry settled the fact that it was the arrival of a large invoice of one hundred and fifty sewing machines received at Messrs. Mason & Easter's "Sloats' Sewing Machine" depot, No. 51 South Clark street. Their list displays fifteen different styles of family machines, some of them the most exquisitely finished specimens of cabinet work we ever saw. The machine itself is worthy such a setting, and is a great favorite. The premises of Messrs. Mason & Easter are now filled by a most attractive stock of these machines, and that taste must be difficult indeed to suit who cannot there gratify taste and a desire for utility.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.—The following occurrence is a literal fact. An engineer on one of our railroads, stopping at a Water Station near this city got into conversation with a rough looking customer who complained loud and long of the acts of the Government. He said he owed the nation nothing, and he didn't care a red what became of it. The South would come out ahead, and he hoped it. He was going to Canada. The Engineer asked him if that was all the gratitude he had for a country that had protected him and his property. Brough denied the protection, he hadn't a cent of property to protect. The other urged that at least the government had given him personal safety. This was also disclaimed in unmeasured terms, the chap averring that he had always taken care of himself, and never looked to Government to protect him.

"But if any man assaulted you, you would be prompt to appeal to Government?"

"No, I would not, I can take care of myself."

"Then," said the engineer, jumping down from his machine, "take care of yourself." Whereupon he pitched in and gave the grumbler a tremendous thrashing, greatly to the satisfaction of the crowd.

"And he was right."——

"Or any other man."

WAR LITERATURE.—The old book establishment of P. T. Sherlock, 113 Dearborn street, near Madison, is deeply imbued with the war spirit. Books on the art of war that have enjoyed peace, some of them for over two hundred and fifty years, are now cleaned up and partaking of the spirit of the times, start into new life under the hand of the Wizard Sherlock. In every department of literature Sherlock is well supplied, and his new establishment is a mart of curiosities. He is, however, as useful as curious, and most accommodating. He will buy books, sell books, lend books, and take books in exchange, and always with an advantage to his customers.

FELL THROUGH.—The new steamer yesterday was temporarily stored in the houses of Little Giant on Dearborn street, which act of hospitality cost the latter machine an accident, for being taken out upon the sidewalk while its guest was being stored away, the planks gave way and down went the steamer [illegible]. It was got out without [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The two new steamers from the Armstrong Works, Manchester N. H., reached this city yesterday. They are of the same size and style of the Little Giant, save that they have cylinder pumps. They are called "Liberty" and "Economy" in bright brass letters, not the first time that a brazen use has been made of these very words in Chicago. They are each supplied with elegant hexagonal signal lamps in red white and blue glass. The "Liberty" was taken direct from the cars to the foot of Washington street, on the river, and there fired up. She made steam in 9 minutes and 40 seconds, and did good execution through 200, and later through 500 feet of hose.

BOY LOST.—A boy about four years old, whose parents reside at 377 South Wells street, has been missing during Tuesday afternoon. He was dressed in a white and blue striped jacket, dark pantaloons, shoes, and blue stockings, and a cap with a hole burned in the top. Has light complexion, very light hair, grayish eyes. His name is Charles Suck. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his parents. He may be left at either of the police station houses, or as above with his father, Charles Suck.

CONTINUED.—Owing to the illness of Walter F. Chadwick, indicted conjointly with Bissell, the alleged Rock Island Bridge conspirator, the trial of that case, set down for Wednesday, was postponed to this morning.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—The second detachment of Fort Ridgely U. S. troops, comprising Capt. Sherman's Battery will pass through this evening. A large crowd were disappointed in its non-arrival last night.

Washington Independent Regiment No. 1 I. V. M.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Captains of the Washington Independent Regiment No. 1, at Col. Shirley's office, No. 7 Masonic Temple, at 1 P. M. to-day, (Thursday,) for dispatch of business.

Norsemen! Attention.

A NORWEGIAN Meeting will be held at West Market Hall this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to sustain the Government of our country in this hour of its greatest trial. Let the Sons of the North turn out!

War! War!! War!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A Recruiting Office for volunteer Infantry, at the store of D. W. Corbin, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, on Thursday, the 18th inst.
apl8-2t Signed, JOSEPH KELLOGG.

Highland Guards Attention!

THE MEMBERS AND VOLUNTEERS of the Highland Guards, are ordered to be at their armory in Lind's Block, at six o'clock sharp, for parade and to attend the volunteer meeting at Bryan Hall, this evening. Every man in his place, and promptly.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Captain.

A Reserve Corps.

ALL MARRIED MEN BETWEEN THE ages of thirty and forty, are requested to meet at West Market Hall on Monday evening next, April 22d, for the purpose of forming a reserve corps.
Done by request of many citizens.
F. A. HOFFMAN, Lieut. Governor.
R. K. SWIFT, General of 2d Brigade, 6th D. V. I.

Volunteers Rally and Drill.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AND drill at Judd's Hall, on the corner of South Clark and Monroe streets, at 6½ P. M. to-day, (Thursday,) for all signers of the muster roll at Bryant & Stratton's Hall on Wednesday evening, and such others as wish to join the company. The roll call will be open for signatures through the day, with W. H. Blodgett at Hon. N. B. Judd's law office, on Randolph, near La Salle street.

Attention! Volunteers.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD ARMORY (Lind's Block) will be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week for drill and receiving volunteers. Let all who wish to stand by our glorious Stars and Stripes, volunteer with this company, who, to a man, have expressed their determination to respond to the call for volunteers. No uniform required.
Dinna ye hear the Slogans, 'tis McArthur and his men.

Head Quarters Second Brigade, Sixth Division Illinois Militia.

THE MEETING OF COMmissioned officers of this Brigade, which was adjourned to meet at the Recorder's Court room on Thursday evening next, the 18th inst., will be postponed to Saturday evening next, the 20th inst., at the same place, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a law for the reorganization of the militia of this State, to be submitted to the Legislature at its session on Tuesday next, the 23d inst.

This postponement is in consequence of the mass meeting of the citizens to be held at Bryan Hall on Thursday evening the 18th inst.
GEN. R. K. SWIFT.
COL. JOSEPH H. TUCKER.

To the Illinois Militia—General Order No. 1.

T. S. MATHER, THE ADJUTANT GENeral of the State has issued the following general order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ILLINOIS STATE MILITIA, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 15, '61.

In view of the present dangers menacing the Government, and the probability of an immediate call being made on the several States of this Union for troops to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the Capitol and public property of this Union, the commandants of the several Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, and Independent Companies will take immediate steps towards perfecting the drills and discipline of their several commands, and hold themselves in actual service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
T. S. MATHER, Adj't Gen.

Up Freemen!!

RALLY FOR YOUR COUNTRY!!

A mass meeting will be held at Bryan Hall on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

The objects are to take the most efficient measures for the enlistment of a volunteer corps, and to provide and place in the hands of a Finance Committee, a fund to defray the contingent expenses until the State, or United States authorities, can act. The following named persons have been nominated said Finance Committee, subject to the action of the meeting, and shall have the fullest discretionary powers:

E. H. Haddock, Hiram F. Mather, Samuel Hood, J. S. Rumsey, S. P. Hilliard, Thomas B. Bryan and Orrington Lunt.

Persons having propositions to make, will expedite matters by submitting the same in writing to the [illegible] of the meeting. [illegible] short speeches.

This meeting [illegible] citizens.
Done by request of [illegible]
F. A. HOFFMAN, Lieut. Governor.
R. K. SWIFT, General of 2d Brigade.

Irishmen Attention!

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT Bryan Hall, at 7 o'clock this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of enrolling volunteers for the defence of that glorious old flag, the Stars and Stripes, the sight of which has cheered many depressed and despairing hearts to bound with joy and hope; and beneath the folds of which thousands of persecuted people from all the nations of the earth, have received hospitality and protection. That flag is now menaced; let us not wait to inquire by whom. Let it suffice to know that it is in danger, and that it is our duty as good citizens, to defend it as our fathers have done before us.

Capt. John C. Phillips, having received orders from General R. K. Swift to organize a military company in this city, will have a muster roll for the signatures of such of his countrymen as will volunteer and may choose to serve with him.

N. B.—This company will have no connection with the Phoenix Club. Letters addressed to Capt. J. C. Phillips, box 574, will receive prompt attention.

West Side Wide Awakes, Attention!

COMPANIES "A," "B," "C" AND "Extel-lers". All members of this organization, and all citizens, without respect to former party ties, who are willing to join in forming military companies for the support of our Government, and who are willing to shoulder a musket in defence of their country and flag, are hereby requested to meet this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Whitlock's Hall, South-east corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets.

All the officers of the above organization, not present at our last meeting, are respectfully invited to attend. The boys are for the support of our Government—will the officers stand behind?

We trust that our gallant officers who led us to victory last fall, will not shrink back when their country needs them most, and when we need them to lead us on to victory against the enemies of this glorious Union. Per order last meeting.

FRANK SCHOENEWALD, Pres't *pro tem.*

Geo. O. Gamsey, C. Breyer,
John Johnson, Chas. T. Gamsey,
Joseph Siegle, Wm. Justice,
H. H. Fleet, J. A. Evans,
A. Reiter, Frank. Longley,
Committee.

A CARD.—Prof A. O'Leary has engaged Bryan Hall for his lecture on Physiology for this evening, but has kindly yielded his personal interest for the public good.

☞ Persons declining housekeeping can have their furniture sold to the best advantage by sending to the new auction house, No. 107 Dearborn street, just opened by H. Alexander. apl8-6t

☞ Burnett's Cocoaine, Kalliston, Florimel Tooth-wash and Flavoring Extracts—a new lot of each—just opened at Sargent's Apothecary, corner of Randolph and State streets.

☞ Gas fixtures and lamps for sale cheap and store to rent. H. M. Wilmarth, No. 73 South Clark street. ap17-10t

☞ Why John! there is no gas in the house you have rented!!

Well, Molly, I know it; but we can get at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium Kerosene Lamps, and Downer's splendid Kerosene Oil, which is more economical than gas light, and gives a milder and softer light. Come let us try it; put on your bonnet and we will go to the Emporium at 129 Clark street. ap16-3t

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill. mh30-3m

☞ For any operation upon your teeth, or for perfect artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 82 West Randolph st. ja26-6m

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ See advertisement of "Hard Rubber Rigg's Truss"—has cured those of twenty years standing in this City. mr12-3m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-ly

5,000 HIDES WANTED.

[illegible]

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1861.

It is almost impossible to represent the precise condition of the money market of the city. Utter stagnation reigns on every side. The currency question is exciting considerable discussion, and, under the continued decline of stocks, it begins to be feared that we shall soon have no money of any kind. The country was long since drained of coin, and it is plain that if the present rates ruling in Wall street are to be taken as the intrinsic value of stocks, there is very little of any of our currency worth over 80 cents. The question absorbing all others, therefore, is shall the bankers and the business public reduce everything to an actual specie standard, varying the price of the bills of each bank every day, according to the fluctuations of the New York stock board; or shall those not now in the rejected list, relying on the ultimate and the intrinsic value of their securities, be continued as currency and, as in 1857 and many times since, pass from hand to hand as currency in the payment of debts and the transaction of business.

Our bankers have, with almost entire unanimity, determined to adopt and adhere to the opposite policy. We are permitted to publish the following circular sent by one of our leading houses, this afternoon, to its correspondents:

An attempt is being made by one of our institutions to discredit an additional number of Illinois Banks; this attempt, however, is so far being [illegible] countenanced not only by the leading Banks and Bankers of this city, but also by a majority of the business community, and the entire public press.

We, with others, are of the opinion that the amount of currency now in circulation, is hardly adequate to the wants of commerce; that the present decline in State stocks is temporary only, and does not affect their intrinsic value; that it is unjust to make so marked a discrimination in favor of Northern stocks, as they must in case of a general war, which seems inevitable, share the fate of Southern stocks at the New York Exchange; and finally, that the effect of discrediting any more Banks would be disastrous to the commerce not only of our city but of our State at large.

The following Illinois Banks and others, are thrown out by the Marine Bank, Hoffman & Gelpcke, B. F. Carver & Co., F. G. Adams, Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., H. A. Tucker & Co., E. I. Tinkham & Co., Aiken & Norton, Illinois Savings Institution, and others. All other Illinois Banks are taken at par as currency.

American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Albion.
" Aurora.
" Chester.
" Carmi.
" Commonwealth.
" Pike County.
" Quincy.
" Raleigh.
" Republic.
" Southern Illinois, Bolton.
" Federal Union, Rock Island.
Canal Bank, Thebes.
Belvidere Bank.
Citizens' Bank, Mount Carmel.
Commercial Bank, New Haven.
Continental Bank, Grandville.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Edgar County Bank.
Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Charleston.
Farmers' Bank, Metropolis.
Farmers' Bank, Canton.
Frontier Bank, Benton.
Grand Prairie Bank, Urbana.
Grayville Bank.
Illinois State Bank, New Haven.
Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, Joliet.
Mississippi River Bank, Oxford.
Morgan County Bank, Jacksonville.
National Bank.
New Market Bank.
Prairie State Bank, Washington.
Railroad Bank.
Shawanese Bank, Elizabethtown.
Southern Bank of Illinois.
State Bank of Illinois.
Union County Bank, Jonesboro'.

Our currency is bad enough in all conscience. We protested against its increase loud and long, and told the people that the crash must come. No one can regret more than we do that our warnings and fears are more than realized. Illinois and Wisconsin are in a bad fix, most decidedly, and it is the part of wise men to get out of it as best we can. The two States, six months ago, had seventeen millions of currency afloat; by the pruning it has received, it has been reduced below eight millions. Of this, Illinois has about six. If the policy indicated by the above circular is firmly adhered to by the bankers and the business public, it is believed the people can be saved from any considerable loss on our present currency. If everybody gets frightened and a destructive course is pursued, no one can foresee what the end is to be.

There was a more anxious attendance this afternoon than usual at the stock exchange office, Saltonstall, & Co., No. 24 Clark street. Tennessees declined from 62 to 57¼ between the boards; Missouris were steady at 50, and Virginias went from 50 down to 47¼. Later dispatches reported that 40 cents were offered for Virginias, and 45 asked. Tennessees sold at 54 and Missouris at 45¼. So the tumble goes on, and where it is to stop nobody can guess. Under it the brokers bought uncurrent Illinois and Wisconsin at 40 cents. It has declined 10 cents per day for the last three days. It must find a landing place at nothing in a very few days more.

Exchange was firm to-day at 10 per cent. premium selling, and 9@9½ buying. Under the continued rise, the demand of course falls off. Gold selling at 10 per cent; buying, 10. Demand comparatively light; supply ditto.

NEW YORK.—We take the following from the money article of the *World*, dated last Saturday evening:

The supply of money continues abundant for all first class business, and the tone of the market is in favor of borrowers. On call, the brokers are freely supplied at five per cent. and considerable amounts are offered at four per cent to reliable firms; the general market ranges from five to six per cent. Prime indorsed notes, maturing within four months, are negotiated at five to six per cent, and longer dates from five and a half to six and a half per cent; fair endorsed paper is passed at seven to nine per cent. First class single signature range from six and a half to nine per cent. Good names are offered at ten to twelve per cent, and second-class from fifteen to twenty-four per cent, with a better currency among the regular buyers. The foreign exchange market is quiet, and the demand for bills is limited. The quotations for bankers' sixty day sterling bills are 107¾ to 107⅞; prime commercial 106½ to 107¼; On Paris 5.21¼ to 5.18¾; Bremen 78½ to 77⅞; Hamburg 35½ to 35⅝; and Amsterdam 40⅞ to 40¾.

IMPORTS—NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York, for the week ending April 13, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$2,461,366	$1,572,104	$1,250,072
General merch'se	[illegible]	2,320,321	1,603,012
Total for week	[illegible]	$4,892,425	[illegible]
Previously rep'd	[illegible]	66,631,283	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	$71,083,708	$53,498,358

EXPORTS, NEW-YORK.—The following table will compare the exports of the principal staple articles for the week:

Week end'g Ap. 11.	1860. Am't.	Value.	1861. Am't.	Value.
Cotton	4,800	$251,970	3,400	$211,597
Flour	[illegible]	59,481	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, brls	3,011	[illegible]	15,731	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	8,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	230,407
Corn, bu	27,714	22,100	157,077	[illegible]
Beef, pkgs	3,000	20,634	991	18,714
Pork, pkgs	2,467	30,119	2,614	57,016
Total		$492,134		$851,296

Increase of the week as compared with that of 1860 $359,162

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to April 11:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Dec'rse.
Cotton	$4,654,701	[illegible]	$1,614,195	
Flour	1,166,981	[illegible]	2,333,009	
Corn Meal	79,960	68,144		$11,835
Wheat	219,010	3,977,366	3,757,408	
Corn	85,012	1,640,157	1,555,135	
Beef	347,896	459,181		288,695
Pork	548,634	430,510		126,522
Total	$7,583,555	$16,361,251	[illegible]	[illegible]

Increase as compared with 1860 [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending April 15th—being the 2d week:

	Present week.	Total this month, to the 15th
Passengers	$7,163.45	$12,307.45
Freight	6,731.27	15,184.47
Mails and Express	855.83	1,671.17
Total	$14,750.55	$29,163.09
Cor. period in 1860	18,808.26	35,236.28
Inc. in 1861	$4,057.71	$6,073.19

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu	Seeds lb.
By Canal	....	....	8500	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	497	7328	3077	275	162	910
C. & R. I. R. R.	100	....	1400	....	....	1080
I. C. R. R.	510	....	9450	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	348	....	6173	....	....	1450
C. & N. W. R. R.	810	4546	....	59	590	1675
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	....	....	....	....	910
Total	2465	11842	21600	334	754	6105

	Dres'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs	High-wines brls.	Cattle No.	Lard lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	850	50	14	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	4530	146	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	50	744	138	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	....	14800	....	....	9245
C. & N. W. R. R.	6	....	234	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L.	1	....	....	39	....	....
Total	7	50	30258	373	14	9245

SHIPMENTS FROM APRIL 17TH TO DATE.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	3050	17201	126103	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'gh	119	....	20095	....	....	....
Ill & M. Canal	....	4500	....	....	....	....
Total	3169	21701	146198	....	....	....

The further decline in Southern stocks to-day increased the distrust in our currency in commercial circles, and business was in consequence very light. The holders of produce were generally unwilling to sell, except for checks drawing bills based on Northern securities, and quite a large number held their stocks off the market entirely.

There was a fair inquiry for flour, but the offerings were light, and the market 5@10c higher, with sales of about 2,000 brls at $4.45@4.65 for spring extras, and $3.65@4.25 for superfine. Wheat advanced 1c per bushel, and closed firm—the transactions being light at 88@88¼c for No 1 spring, and 85@86¼c for No 2 spring in store—the prices being regulated by the kind of currency received. Corn was in fair request for shipment, and the market firm, with sales of river mixed at 33c afloat; canal mixed at 32c afloat; and mixed in store at 31c. Oats dull and entirely nominal. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Highwines in good request, and ¼c higher, with sales at 14½c. Clover seed was in good request, and prime at $4.50@4.57. Timothy seed quiet at $2.40.

There was an active demand for provisions to-day, but holders refused to offer their stocks for sale in the present unsettled state of the currency question. The only sale reported was a lot of 200 brls country packed mess pork at $17.00. Lard is also in good demand at 9½c, but there were no sales.

A standard vessel was chartered to-day for corn to Buffalo at 13c.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Flour—Some 4,000 brls [illegible] superfine on private terms, 300 in two lots [illegible]. Corn—Sales [illegible] changed hands, viz: [illegible] yellow mixed at [illegible] mixed and yellow mixed at [illegible], mixed and white mixed at [illegible] white mixed [illegible] yellow mixed at 54c, 800 and 300 yellow at 55c, 1,000 and 300 white mixed at 56c and 1,000 white mixed at 56c ₱ bushel. In wheat about [illegible] red were sold at $1.12 per bushel. Of Oats [illegible] sacks St. Louis sold at 35c [illegible]. Hay—[illegible]. Provisions—300 brls mess pork sold at $18.25 [illegible] shoulders sold at 7¾c [illegible] clear sides at 10¼c [illegible] lard we did not hear of a sale.—*N. O. Delta.*

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Flour market dull and business quite limited. Sales 200 bags low grade country at $1.97; 52 brls do at $3.75; 400 brls and 50 bags country super private; 200 bags city super at $2. [illegible] and 100 bags extra private. Wheat receipts large, but a considerable part was on previous contracts or for shipment. The market for club was dull and the price rated 3@5c lower. Sales include 300 bags spring at 80c; 2500 bags spring and club at 82@85c; 2500 do club at 85@86c; [illegible] bags club private; 2500 bags prime and choice do at 90@91¾; 380 bags choice do at 88@90c, and 270 bags good and prime fall at $1.15@1.18c. Corn—receipts moderate for two days, of which a considerable part was for shipment. Holders were consequently pretty firm, but the market was inactive at quotations. Sales include 155 bags yellow mixed at 48c; 1,000 bags mixed and yellow at 50@51c; 2,300 bags choice mixed and yellow at 51@51½c; 1,500 bags yellow at 37c; 1,500 bags yellow and mixed white at 50c delivered; about 1,000 bags mixed white and white at 37@38½c; 675 bags prime and choice white at 39@40c, and 810 bags choice white at 41@42c in new reserved gunnies. Oats—Market very quiet and demand limited; sales 1000 bags good and prime, in lots, at 26@27c; 200 bags at 28c. Barley and Rye—Nothing was reported in either. Pork—The feeling in relation to provisions is stronger, but no change is reported in prices; sales 281 bbls light mess at $17.14 bbls mess and M O $16.50; heavy mess is firm at $17.25. Cut Meats—Market steady and firm; sales 12 casks shoulders in dry salt at 5¾c; 100 casks do at 6c; 15 casks hams, in dry salt, at 7c, and 7,500 pcs hog round in bulk on pt. Bacon—Several small orders the only sale reported was of 5,000 lbs sides loose, at 9¼c. Lard—Prime and choice shipping lots in good demand, and the supply is limited; sales 216 tcs prime at 9½@9¾c, and 30 pkgs manufacturing at 8¾c. Whisky was very dull at 13c, at which price sales were confined to 270 bbls in lots for bankable funds. Buyers were mostly holding off, and offering 12¾c. Hay—Market continues dull. Sales 53 bales prime timothy at 65c. Seeds—The only sale noted was of 25 bags milled at 65c. in bags.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—April 15.—Dull and rates drooping to Great Britain, and business generally very dull. To Liverpool, two bins, one of corn and the other of wheat, at 9¼d; 500 brls flour, at 2s 3d; 20 tons tallow, 27s 6d. To London, 100 brls provisions, at 35s per ton. To Rotterdam, 5,000 bu rye, at 11d in ship's bags. To a direct port in Ireland, a small vessel with corn, at 12¼d in ship's bags. To Cork and a market, a brig with grain from Philadelphia, at 13d. in ship's bags. To Genoa, a ship with tobacco, supposed at 40s.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

NEW YORK SEED MARKET—April 15.—Clover is steady at 8c, but to-day the sales were light. Timothy is quiet at $2.75@3.25. Rough flax is firm at $1.45@1.50, but there is but little doing.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The flour market is steady and firm, but very inactive, the demand both for export and home use being limited, and the sales confined to a few small lots to supply the trade, at $5.37½@5.50 for superfine; 5.62½@$5.87½ for extras; $6@6.25 for family, and $6.50@7 ₱ brl for fancy brands, as in quality; holders generally are free sellers at these rates. Rye flour is dull, and held at $3.37½@3.50 ₱ brl. Corn meal is also dull, and rather lower, some 600 brls of Penn meal having been sold at $2.74 ₱ brl. Of wheat, the receipts and sales are moderate and market steady, with further sales of 11,000 bushels, mostly at $1.32 for prime Pennsylvania red, afloat, including some choice lots from store at $1.33@1.34; southern do at $1.36 afloat, and white in a small way, at from $1.38 to $1.50 for common to prime Pennsylvania and western in store. Rye is dull; Pennsylvania selling in lots as wanted at 67@68c. Corn is firm, with further sales of 9,500 bu, chiefly prime dry new southern yellow at 69c afloat, including some old and new mixed at 68¼c, and prime new Pennsylvania in store at 69c. Oats are unchanged, and firm at 32@32½c for southern. Barley and malt very quiet. In groceries the movement continues small, and the market without any change. The provision market is firmer and holders of pork, bacon and salted meats, are asking an advance on previous rates. Lard is better, and 200 tierces prime western brought 10¼c on time. But little is at ready demand. There is very little clover seed offering, and some further small sales are reported at $4.75@5 ₱ bu—mostly at about the latter rate for prime lots. Timothy and flaxseed are quiet.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Schr Bonnie Doon, corn to Buffalo at 13c. Schr Convoy, wheat to Buffalo on private terms.

FLOUR—Received, 2,465 brls; shipped, 3,169 brls. Market 5@10c higher. Sales, 100 brls "Smith Mills" flat hoop, at $4.65 on track; 100 brls "Commercial" round and flat hoop, at $4.60 del; 100 brls good spring extra, flat hoop, at $4.55 del; 100 brls "Waukesha" flat hoop, sold last night at $4.50 in store, and 300 brls of the same to-day at $4.55 in store; 200 brls "South Branch" flat hoop at $4.45 del; 177 brls good spring extra, flat hoop, at $4.55 del; 100 brls "York Red" super at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Spring Mills" super at $3.65 delivered; 300 brls Hudson "State Mills," flat hoop extra, at $4.60.

WHEAT—Received, 11,843 bu; shipped, 21,701 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were: 8,000 bu No 1 spring at 88c—8c storage; 4,000 bu do at 88¼c—8c storage; 3,600 bu No 2 spring at 85c—2c storage; 15,000 bu do at 85½c—2c storage; 30,000 bu do at 86c—2c storage; 3,000 bu do at 85½c—2c storage; 191 bu No 1 red at 94 on track.

CORN—Received, 21,600 bu; shipped, 146,198 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 5,000 bu choice river mixed at 33c afloat; 5,000 bu canal mixed at 32c afloat; 3,000 bu mixed at 33c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu do at 31½—3c storage; 1,500 bu rejected at 27½c—3c storage.

OATS—Received, 683 bu. Market dull and nominal at 18¼c for winter receipts No 1 in store.

RYE—Received, 381 bu. Market steady. Sales, 112 bu No 1 at 48½c del; 136 bags at 49c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 416 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 346 bu No 1 in bags at 48c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 373 brls. Market advanced ¼c. Sales 200 brls city at 14½c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@32c per gal.

MESS PORK—Firm. Sales, 200 brls country packed at $17.00.

LARD—Nominal and firm at 9½c.

TALLOW—In fair request at 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Received, 5,105 lbs. Clover seed in good request and firm. Sales, 150 bu prime at $4.60; 34 bags medium at $4.35; 10 bags at $4.12½; 9 bags at $4.00. Timothy quiet; 20 bags good at $2.40.

HIDES—Received, 30,258 lbs. Market very dull and ¼@½c lower—closing at the following quotations:—Dry Flint 11@13c; Dry Salted, 9@10c; Calf skins, 6@7c; Kip, 5@6c; Green Salted Hides, 4½@5c; Green country 3½@4c.

BUTTER—Quiet and in fair demand. We quote Firkin and Rolls, 7½@9c; Dairy 10@13c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 8@8½c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens $2.50@3.00 per doz; Live Turkeys 9@10c per lb.

POTATOES—Good in active request and firm; common mixed dull. Sales 350 bu good Neshannocks at 30c on track.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 50. Market quiet but firm. Sales were:

40 Hogs averaging	270	lbs. at	$4.80
4 " "	235	" "	4.60
6 " "	210	" "	4.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 17.—FLOUR—About 5 cents lower, with rather more doing for export and home consumption. Sales 7,500 brls at $4.85@5.15 for super state; $5.17½@5.30 for extra state; $5.05@5.15 for super western; $5.30@5.45 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.95@6.25 for trade brands do—market closing steady, with no really good extra state to be had below $5.15. Canadian flour a little more active at prices in favor of buyers; sales 800 brls at $5.30@5.75 for common to good extra, and $5.75@7.50 for choice and favorite do. Rye flour in moderate request at $3.25@4.10. Corn meal firm and little more active; sales 500 brls at $3.35 for Jersey and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Very limited supply and market firmer; sales 300 brls at 19@19½c—closing at no sales below 19½c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1c lower; little more doing for export at the close. Sales 16,000 bu Racine spring at $1.27 delivered; 13,800 bu club at $1.28@1.30 in store and delivered; 9,600 bu amber Iowa at $1.32 part afloat and the remainder in store; 5,500 bush good to choice red state at $1.37½@1.44; 14,000 bu winter red western at $1.35@1.39; 4,900 bush white western at $1.44 and $1.50 as in quality, and 3,000 bu very handsome red Long Island on private terms. Rye—a shade firmer; sales 5,000 bu state for export [illegible]. Barley dull and heavy; sales of 1,800 bushels state at [illegible] at railroad depot. Barley malt dull, with free sellers at 85c. Corn market heavy, but prices generally without important change at the close; there was rather more doing for export; sales of 68,000 bushels at 65¾@67c for old mixed western in store; 67¼@68c delivered; 61@63½c for new western mixed and yellow at the railroad depot; 64c for new round yellow; 65@66c for new southern yellow, and 65@71c for white southern. Oats heavy and dull at 34@35c for western and Canadian, and 35@36c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and prices firmer. Sales 3,500 bbls at $17.75@18.25, mostly $18. Mess $12.94@13.25. Prime beef in better request and steady prices; 400 bbls at $4.75@5.25 for prime, and $5.75@6.25 for mess; $9.50@10 for repacked mess and $10.50@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams more active and prices steady; sales 500 bbls western at 15. Cut meats in fair demand and market steady; sales 30,000 lbs dry salted shoulders 7c; we quote shoulders at 6¾@6¾c. Hams 8@9½c. Bacon moderately active with sales of 250,000 lbs rough sides at 9c. Lard in fair demand with moderate business doing; sales 400 bbls 9½@9¾c. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio, 14@18c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10c for inferior to prime. Coffee—market very quiet and prices without important change. Sugar—raw continues dull and heavy. Molasses continues dull and heavy. Rice firm.

STOCKS—Depressed. Border state securities heavily lower. Chicago & Burlington 66¼; C & R I 44; C & T 27½; G & Chi 66; Ill C scrip 66¼; M S gtd 22; M C 45¼; Reading 34½; Harl pfd 24; Hudson 36¼; Eri 24¼; N Y C 73¾; Tenn 6s [illegible]; Mo 5½; Va 47¾; N C 68; Treasury 10s 101; U S registered 6s of '81, 89¼; M S sinking bonds 79. After the board, Tennessee 6s sold down to 54; Va 40; Mo 40¼.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Beef ¼c lower—range 6@8¾; bulk of sales below 7¾; receipts 4,800, and sales 1500 sheep and lambs at 25c per head lower—quoted from 3 to 7¼ dollars. Receipts 5,000. Swine declining; sales 4@5¼c. Receipts 5,000.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 17.

Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Howard, White Lake, 60 cds wood, 20 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Port Washington, 80 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Grand Haven, 87 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Fendes, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Paraker, Lutz, Beardstown, Illinois River, 1 ton sedge.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Muskegon, 120 m [illegible].
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 73 m lumber.
Schr Persia, Garrett, St. Joseph, 80 cds wood.
Schr Storm, Williams, White Lake, 45 m lumber, 170 m shingles.
Schr Dutton, Thompson, Black Lake, 50 m staves, 300 bu wheat, 4 rolls leather.

CLEARED.......April 17.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 12 boxes fir trees, 13 stoves, 30 hf brls ale, 6 tons sundries.
Brig Seymour, [illegible], St Joseph.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Kingston, 15,500 bu wheat.
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Kingston, 13,000 bu wheat.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Kingston, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr Kewaunee, McBridgett, Grand Haven.
Schr Tell, Stephens, Grand Lake, 4 bbls lime.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Grand Haven.
Schr Allair, Kyle, Buffalo, 17,537 bu wheat.
Schr Paraker, Lutz, Green Bay, 1 ton [illegible].
Schr Kitty Grant, Howard, White Lake.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Muskegon.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon.
Schr Persia, Garrett, St Joseph.
Schr Storm, Williams, White Lake.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Calhoun, Kingston, 10,600 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......April 16.

Resolute, Athens, 300 y rubble stone.
Schooncraft, LaSalle, 105 tons coal.
Vermonter, [illegible], 45 cords wood.
Adelia, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn.
Fulton, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 64,475 lbs starch.
H Cooley, South Joliet, 80 tons coal.
Gibraltar, LaSalle, 78 tons coal, 400 brls hydraulic lime.

CLEARED.......April 16.

Atlantic, Morris.
Altona, Morris.
Arabia, LaSalle.
Yorktown, LaSalle.
[illegible], Seneca, 3,000 ft lumber.
Vermonter, Willow Springs.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,000 bu wheat, 25 kegs nails, 2,000 bags, 300 lbs household furniture.
Resolute, Athens.
Queen City, LaSalle, 23,255 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles, 25,000 lath, 450 lbs carp work.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A well established and furnished Saloon, in the neighborhood of the Post Office. Apply at No. 171 Dearborn street, corner Monroe. apl5-3t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—For Sale or Lease, that large Two story Brick Building [illegible] feet on Polk street by 300 on [illegible], erected by Thomas Kerr, designed for a Brewery; it is also well adapted for a Cotton Factory, and will be sold cheap, or leased for a term of years. JAMES C. HAMILTON, Room 7 Metropolitan Church Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Dwelling and Lot No. 480 Wabash avenue. House contains eleven rooms, gas and water, bath room, &c. Possession May 1st. Apply to W. C. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two story Brick House, situated on May street, just north of Lake street, containing eleven rooms nearly new and thoroughly built, with free stone walk, &c. [illegible] GEO. A. STAVERNA, No. 73 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—500 Bales Upland Prairie Hay. Also, any quantity King Philip or early Yankee Corn, that will ripen however late the season. Enquire at room No. 2 Walker's Building, Dearborn street. WALKER & CUTTING.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Dwelling [illegible] six rooms on West Twelfth street, in a good neighborhood. [illegible] from May 1st, 1861. Also, a Cottage, with Cooper Shop [illegible] near the corner of Division and Noble streets, West Side. Also, a Cottage to rent on [illegible] street, near Blue Island Avenue. Enquire at Room No. 2 Walker's Building, Dearborn street. WALKER & CUTTING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For Sale, a well established Drug Store, in the village of Mazomanie, Dane county, Wisconsin. This is a most favorable opportunity for any one wishing to commence a lucrative business on a small capital—the proprietor being obliged to dispose of his property on account of ill health. For further particulars apply to Box 1097, Post Office, Chicago, or GREEN & BUTTON, Milwaukee, or to the proprietor, ALFRED SENIER, Mazomanie.

RURAL RESIDENCE GROUNDS FOR SALE.—The advertiser having moved from Chicago, offers for sale a beautiful residence lot, containing 6¾ acres of the finest soil, situated in the village of Wynetka, 15 miles north of Chicago on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. It is on the margin of the lake, affording a most magnificent view of its expanse; 35 ft above the water, and can be graded down so as to admit at least 5 rods to its length. Corners in an angle formed by the Chicago and Milwaukee Highway on the front and a graded road leading from the depot to the lake, on the south side; is a very desirable location for a person doing business in Chicago. For terms and further particulars, address P. O. Box 1488, Milwaukee, Wis.

RARE CHANCE.—I wish to sell my Warehouse, built of Stone, 41x70 feet, three stories, situate on the track of the Mineral Point Railroad. It is one of the best locations in the West for a Produce and Commission Business. TERMS EASY. For particulars call on or address GEO. W. COBB, Mineral Point, Wis.

A NEWS DEPOT WITH AN old and well established business for sale cheap. The proprietors continued residence in the city being uncertain, he will sell a business that well attended to will easily yield a comfortable living for a family. Address Box 1261, P. O.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—For Sale the cheapest two story residence in the city, containing eight rooms and cellar [illegible] northward from Union park. Apply from 8 till 10 o'clock a. m. at 107 South Clark street, Room No. 7.

A FIRST-CLASS CANAL BOAT is being built and for sale, between Erie street bridge and Chicago avenue bridge, West Side. Ready for delivery on first of May.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—[illegible] to any one desirous of going into a GROCERY BUSINESS. And wishing to purchase the entire stock and fixtures of an old and well established Grocery, doing a fine business. For information address Post Office Box 4164.

Announcements.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES B. WELLS, of Kane County, [illegible] announces himself as Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH of the City of LaSalle, in LaSalle County, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division. Election to be held on the 1st Monday in June next.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 228 and 232 South Clark street some pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant suits, as well as single rooms, may be had at 100 Wabash avenue.

Lost.

LOST—Somewhere between Rose Hill Cemetery and [illegible] streets and the Briggs House [illegible] open face and gold dial. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office or the Briggs House. W. CHAPMAN.

LOST—Saturday forenoon, a lady's Cameo Breast Pin, on Lake Street, Clark street or Chicago Avenue. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office.

General Notices.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.—Chicago, April 4, 1861. NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company, will be held at their office in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May prox. [illegible] JOHN W. MCGENNIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, [illegible] D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Board of Trustees of LIND UNIVERSITY, Will be held at their Office, 51 Clark street, Chicago on Tuesday, April 16th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the location of the Theological Department. By order YATES HICKEY, Secretary of the Board.

GRACELAND CEMETERY OMNIBUS.—On and after Wednesday, April 17th, an omnibus will run regularly twice a day to Graceland Cemetery, connecting with the North Chicago City Railway. [illegible] at 9:23 A. M. and 2:23 P. M. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN, President.

LUMBER.—Cargo of Strips FOR SALE. Just landed on the dock, and offered to the trade, the whole or in parts to accommodate. Inquire at yard on "Empire Slip." Office West Twelfth street. SAML. D. CLARKE.

TIMBER.—Now discharging, deck loads of HEWN TIMBER, [illegible] Office near the bridge, West Twelfth street. SAML. D. CLARKE.

COAL.—Anthracite Coal, (Chestnut size,) suitable for burning in Little [illegible] Stoves, for sale at seven dollars per ton, screened and delivered. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street.

RECEIVERS OF GRAIN.—Freight bills on all Grain consigned to the South Branch Elevator of the C., B. & Q. R. R. will be [illegible] South Water and LaSalle streets. [illegible] ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.

NEEDLE THREADERS.—The neatest article sold. Wanted by every Lady. One will be sent free, for 25 cents in stamps. Great inducements to Agents [illegible] H. SHELDON, No. 48 South Clark street, Chicago, P. O. box 3797.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 118 LAKE STREET. They will be placed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Receipts given and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO. Hatters and Furriers.

2,000,000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale [illegible] Our Plants are strong, healthy and well rooted, and we invite comparison [illegible] DAVIS, P.O. Box 3514, Chicago, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the right season for transplanting. The subscriber offers plants of the Wilson's Albany Seedling, at a low cash price. [illegible] N. F. STANLEY, 169 South Water st.

FOR ST. JOSEPH. The Upper Cabin Steamer LADY FRANKLIN, L. HICKEY, Master, Will leave for St Joseph on Monday, April 15th, And thereafter on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings [illegible] For freight or passage apply to JOHN B. KING, Foot of Franklin street.

NEWS AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS, ATTENTION. We, the undersigned, having unrivalled facilities [illegible] are now prepared to supply NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS WITH EVERY PAPER, PERIODICAL AND BOOK Required by the Trade [illegible] PREPAYING EXPRESS CHARGES [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Suit of unfurnished rooms, with board in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, within five minutes walk of Lake street, south side preferred. Address "L. B." Drawer 5197, or call at 187 Lake st.

WANTED—A Furnished House, by a single gentleman, within twenty minutes' walk of the Court House. [illegible] Address Post Office Box 2017.

WANTED—Agents to sell Package of STATIONERY and JEWELRY at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed), J. L. BAILEY, No. 234 Court st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the North-western States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must [illegible]. The Small Price of this Article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclosing a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. R. JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4253.

SHIP AHOY.—Wanted to purchase a sailing interest in a vessel by an experienced man. Good reference given. Address Box 3510, Chicago P. O.

TO THE GROCERY TRADE.—A gentleman who has been connected with the grocery business [illegible] desires a situation. Most satisfactory references will be given. Address Box 1030, Chicago P. O.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man with an experience of eight months as stock keeper, and six years as salesman, a situation as salesman and general clerk. Address W. H. HARRISON, Chicago P. O.

$10.—PERSONS DESIROUS of securing the services of an experienced and thoroughly qualified music teacher at the low price of ten dollars per term of twenty-four lessons, can do so by addressing "M. S." Chicago Post Office, giving name and residence.

SITUATION OR PARTNERSHIP.—A young man of thorough business habits [illegible] Bookkeeper, or General Clerk; or he would be glad to meet with any highly respectable party at present in business [illegible] Address "A. B. C." Tribune Office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—My House No. 248 Michigan avenue. For Sale—Furniture, Horses, Carriage, &c. N. B. JUDD.

TO RENT—North Side—From the 1st of May, the new two-story dwelling, No. 210 Huron street, between Market and Sedgwick streets. Rent $16 per month. Address "J. A. L." Box 3413, P.O.

TO RENT.—Cooper Shop (North Side) on Erie street, between Market and Sedgwick streets. Rent $6 per month. Address "J. A. L." Box 3433, P. O.

TO RENT—The brick house 199 Erie street. It is in good repair, well painted and papered. It has ten good rooms, with hot and cold bath, and a back yard suitable for a garden. Enquire of Mr. HUNGER, corner South Water and La Salle streets, Steel's block. None but a good paying tenant need apply.

TO RENT From May 1st, the iron front No. 10 Lake street. The store is shelved for dry goods the entire building. For one year $600, or lower floors $350. E. KING, No. 14, Methodist block.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 334 Wabash avenue; or the premises would be sold on easy terms. Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

TO RENT—The building known as the Republican Wigwam. For terms apply to O. LUNT, No. 272 South Water street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 685 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Liberty streets. Inquire of J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash avenue, between 1 and 2 P. M.

TO RENT—The first three story Brick House north of Ringold Place, on Wabash avenue, with gas, water and table. [illegible] to H. M. WILMARTH, 73 S. Clark street.

TO RENT—A Furnished House to rent on Michigan avenue. Possession given after May 1st. Inquire of S. B. HAVEN, No. 60 Randolph street.

TO RENT—House and Stable No. 20 South Jefferson street, between Randolph and Washington. [illegible] Possession given May 1st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No 114 Randolph street, lately occupied by Brewster, Hatter, [illegible] Apply to N. C. STEARNS, Office by Lake street bridge.

TO RENT—A Cabinet Shop in the North Division. [illegible] Apply to T. MANAHAN [illegible] a large house, suitable for a boarding house. Rent very low. [illegible]

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 160 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO W. ADAMS, office in rear of 190 North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—A three story Brick House in Ontario Terrace, east of Rush street. Has all modern improvements, and the location is unsurpassed. Apply to NORTON, ROSS & CO., No 16 River street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the three story Brick Store, numbered 180 Lake street, between Wells and Lasalle street. Also—A large Dwelling House, No. 146 Monroe street, with Barn. Inquire of WM. LOCK, No. 181 Lake street.

TO RENT—The five story Store No. 197 Lake street now occupied by H. Lehman. Possession May 1st. Also the store & house No. 247 State street. [illegible] Second Floor, over 77 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—From the first of May, Dwelling No. 330 Wabash avenue, containing eight rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT.—The first class House, 391 Wabash avenue [illegible] The house contains twelve rooms, two bath rooms, hot and cold water, and is warmed by furnace. [illegible] Apply to H. G. L. OAKES, at Marine Bank.

TO RENT—A first class stone front house having all the modern improvements, and good barn &c. to a person who will purchase the furniture, or a part of it. The furniture is of a good quality. Address box 3357, Chicago P. O.

TO RENT—Three first class frame Dwelling Houses, [illegible] North La Salle street, containing each nine rooms, and dry cellar [illegible] Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, No. 191 South Water street.

TO RENT—A Farm on the South Western Plank Road, within a mile and one half of the City Limits—40 acres—30 of which is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, good house, barn, &c. For further particulars apply to [illegible] J. RICHARDS, foot of LaSalle street.

TO RENT—The large Store, No. 33 Lake street, adjoining the Stores of Messrs. Weber, Williams & Yale, and of Messrs. Cooley, Farwell & Co. [illegible] Terms made known on application at No. 33 Washington street, [illegible]

TO RENT—The Block of Stores in the three-story wood building, south west corner of Wells and Monroe Streets [illegible] W. M. WILLIAMS, 210½ South Water st, 2d door west of Wells street Bridge.

TO RENT—To Large Brick Warehouse and Dock—also Frame Building, with dock, situate on the south side of the river, just below Rush-street Bridge. Possession given May 1. Also two first-class Brick Dwellings on Michigan street, (three stories and basement.) Possession given immediately, if desired. Also building at corner of Pine and North Water streets—saloon below and dwelling above. For terms, inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings.

TO RENT—Dwellings Nos 243 and 245 on West Lake street, second building west of Peoria street, [illegible] Terms low. [illegible] WILLIAMS, 210½ South Water street second door west of Wells street bridge.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO RENT.—A complete outfit of Household Furniture for a genteel private family. Rent taken in board if desired. Address P. O. Box 2220.

TO LEASE.—Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 187 feet by 100 feet. [illegible] suitable for Lumber, Wood, Coal or Stone [illegible] Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, [illegible] Apply to DAVIS & STEARN, 43 Lasalle street, Chicago.

TO RENT—Possession given May 1st—My Homestead House, Southwest corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, with Woodhouse, Garden and Barn. The lot is 100 by 100 and ON A CORNER PLEASANTLY SHADED. [illegible] ARTEMAS CARTER.

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or May. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, No. 86 and 88 Lake street.

TO CHARTER.—Five First-Class Sailing Vessels. To carry Grain to Buffalo, will be chartered by the single trip or season.
TO RENT. Twenty-Five Houses, desirably located, will be rented cheap to responsible, prompt-paying tenants.
GROUND TO RENT. Desirable Lots for a term of years, to persons wishing to improve them.
JAS. D. SHERMAN, 12 State street, (up stairs).

FIRST PIANO BOOK FOR CHILDREN.—"The Child's First Music Book," an Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano Forte, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
20 Cases Merrimac Prints, 9 per yard.
20 Bales Stark Sheetings, 9½ per yard.
20 Bales Appleton Sheetings, 9½ per yard.
25,000 STARK MILL BAGS.
10,000 LEWISTON DO.
$14.00 per hundred.
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

WHOLESALE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
50 Cases WAMASUTTA PRINTS, 7½ per yard, IN NEW AND CHOICE STYLES, And never before sold in this market at less than 8½c.
Also—Now receiving from the bankrupt stock of DEFOUST & ARMSTRONG, Of New York, Over $20,000 worth of Choice and Desirable Goods that will be sold at less than two-thirds the value. P. PALMER & CO. Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Lake st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
1861 - - Spring Trade - - 1861
G. M. SPEARS, JR., with J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. 153 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cap Makers supplied with all kinds of Cap Trimmings at lowest rates.
P. S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Furs. J. & A. HERZOG.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

TO MERCHANTS.
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
The largest and only complete stock west of New York.
Paper Hangings, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, WINDOW SHADES, Curtain Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, Etc., AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Cash buyers will find it for their advantage to call.
E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. [illegible]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. [illegible] Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 73 South Water street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office [illegible]

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, [illegible]

LANDS FOR [illegible] In McHenry, Kane, [illegible]

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE. In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 304 ACRES. [illegible] Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago [illegible] Terms—Fifty dollars per acre [illegible] Batavia, Illinois.

Lightning Rods.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS and all kinds of LIGHTNING ROD POINTS AND FIXTURES Manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. [illegible] PAMPHLETS SENT FREE. [illegible] South Water street.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods. [illegible] D. Box 740.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 20 Kinzie street. [illegible]

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN A. WALLACE) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6112.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] GOVERNING VALVES For Steam Engines [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 56 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company. SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK 19 S. Canal-St., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., [illegible] Randolph, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—[illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible] Editors and Proprietors. JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible] "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

THE TWO FLAGS.

THE UNION FLAG. The Old Stars and Stripes.

THE SECESSION FLAG. The Rattlesnake.

"CHOOSE YE THIS DAY, WHOM YOU WILL SERVE."

THE SPIRIT OF CHICAGO.

It would be impossible to describe the wild enthusiasm of the double meeting at Bryan and Metropolitan Halls last evening, called to procure subscriptions for the immediate expenses of our volunteers. [illegible] money came down like rain, and the people rushed forward in unprecedented numbers, at the various military headquarters, to enrol themselves among the defenders of their flag. Tar barrels illuminated the horizon, and the streets were alive till midnight with martial music and the shouts of the multitude. Full reports will be found elsewhere.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Washington is safe. Harper's Ferry protected. The Gosport Navy Yard has not been seized. Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts troops are pouring into the Capital. Virginia has seceded, and Baltimore has mobbed the traitors who attempted to celebrate the event in that city.

$500,000.

The representatives of the banks of Chicago met yesterday and resolved to tender to Gov. Yates the sum of $500,000 for war purposes in advance of the assembling of the Legislature. The following are the sums assumed by the banks respectively: Marine Bank, Hoffman & Gelpcke, Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., B. F. Carver & Co, Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co., H. A. Tucker & Co, E. I. Tinkham & Co.

A dispatch from Springfield last evening announces that over $100,000 have been subscribed in that city. Without doubt the other cities in the State will [illegible] the sum to a million in a very few days.

This action is most timely and patriotic. It is equal to the emergency; it is equal to the valor of the volunteers who are daily and nightly filling our companies. It puts the sinews of war in the hands of our State authorities, and enables them to respond immediately to the requisition from Washington. And so we go!

Sherman's Battery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] JANESVILLE, April 18. Sherman's battery will pass here at 6 A.M. Friday, and will be in Chicago at 7:30 A.M.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 16. The stores brought on board the Isabel indicated that Major Anderson was reduced to the lowest extremity. The embarkation being concluded, the steamer sailed for the fleet, about [illegible] from the city. Major Anderson and his troops then went on board the Baltic, where he was received in a most enthusiastic manner. Hearty cheers were given by the crews; every officer uncovered as he went up the side, and when the American flag, which with the Confederate flag, was hoisted on the Isabel as a compliment to Major Anderson's bravery, was hauled down and the flag of Fort Sumter run up to the masthead of the Baltic, amid the smoke of cannon, Major Anderson bowed his head and wept.

After the salute, the Harriet Lane [illegible] followed in line by the Pocahontas, Pawnee and Baltic. The scene was impressive and beautiful.

It is reported here, by way of Savannah that the Baltic had her bow shot away. This is untrue. The damage was done in a collision with the Pawnee. The Harriet Lane is all right, not having been shot in the paddle box, as reported.

The steaming Yankee, of New York, peered off the bar and hailed the Isabel for information, and then put to sea, with loss of smoke-stack, to prevent seizure. The weather was thick and heavy outside, and the probabilities are that if she puts in anywhere on the coast for repairs, she will be taken.

The Uprising of the Country.

Let no one feel that our present troubles are deplorable, in view of the majestic development of Nationality and Patriotism which they have occasioned. But yesterday we were esteemed a sordid, grasping, money loving people, too greedy of gain to cherish generous and lofty aspirations. To-day vindicates us from that reproach and demonstrates that, beneath the scum and slag of forty years of peace, and in spite of the insidious approaches of corruption, the fires of patriotic devotion are still intensely burning. The echoes of the cannon fired at Sumter have barely rolled over the Western [illegible] ere they are drowned in the shouts of [illegible] nant freemen, demanding to be [illegible] against the traitors who have plotted to divide and destroy the country. Party lines disappear—party cries are hushed or [illegible] of meaning—men forget that they were Democrats or Republicans in the newly aroused and intense consciousness that they are Americans. The ordeal now upon us may cost our country many lives and much treasure, but its fruits will be richly worth them all. But two weeks have elapsed since babbling demagogues were talking of an Eastern, a Central, a North-western, and a Pacific as well as a Southwestern and a Border State Confederacy: let them now be silent a little and note the cost of dividing the Union barely once before they talk further of shivering it into five or six fragments. The experience will be conclusive. Let but this trial be surmounted, and no one will again plot the dissolution of the Union for at least half a century.—*N. Y. Tribune 17th inst.*

Accessions to the South.

Under the head "Accessions," the Charleston *Mercury* publishes this paragraph:

The following is a list of passengers per ship Gondar, from Liverpool, intending to become inhabitants of the South Republic of America: Henry Donohoe, Thomas Donohoe, James Donohoe, Susan Donohoe, Edward Donohoe, Thomas Tracy, Mary [illegible], Joseph [illegible], William Conroy, Maria Murphy, Mary [illegible], Margaret Lyons, Bridget [illegible], Margaret Coyne, Maria Merrick and [illegible]

True Patriotism.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. Fifty of a company of sixty of the [illegible] Zouaves will leave immediately for Washington to tender their services to the President. They are remarkable for feats of activity and strength. [illegible]

☞ A dispatch from Richmond says that Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has telegraphed to Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, [illegible]